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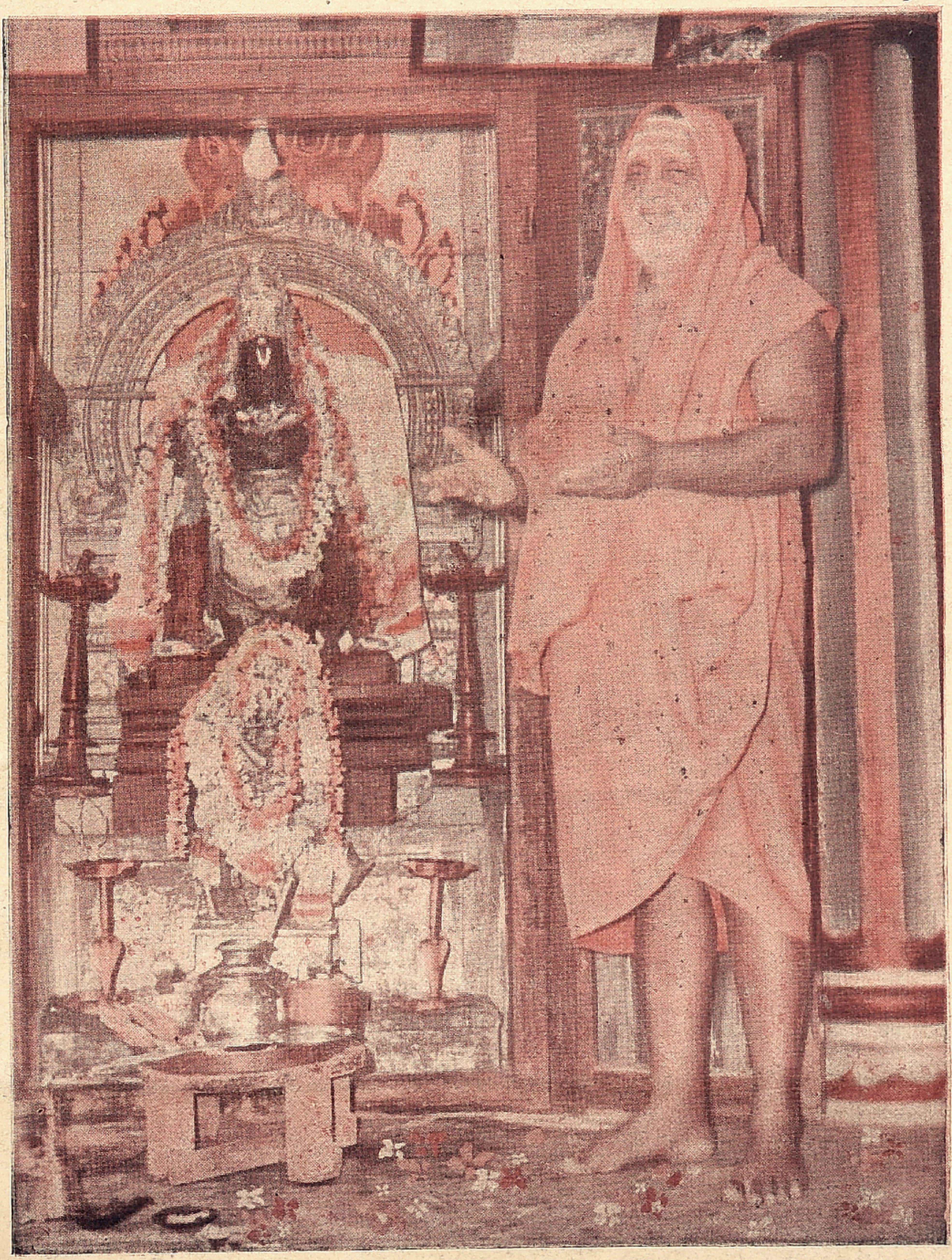

SOUTH INDIA'S FINEST PICTORIAL WEEKLY

Indian and Soviet Wrestlers after a friendly bout in 1972.

Sports & Friendship

Matreveli at play.

"The ties between the Soviet Union and India in the field of sports help to establish better understanding and strengthen friendship and peace between our peoples," said Vladimir Koval, Vice-Chairman of the Committee of the USSR Council of Ministers for Physical Culture and Sports, in an interview. He added:

Our initial contacts date back to the fifties. Indian football fans, evidently, remember our national team touring their country, the same team that went on to win top honours in the 1956 Olympic Tournament in Melbourne.

However, these contacts were irregular at that time. Our two countries concluded an agreement in 1960 on cultural, scientific and technical cooperation, which, among other things, envisaged the extension of contacts in the field of sports as well. Since then, we have been constantly exchanging delegations representing various sports.

Our leading football clubs, tennis players, track-and-field performers, weight-lifters and gymnasts have been to India repeatedly all these years. In turn, we have played host to Indian sportsmen a

(Contd, on third cover)

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Sun: Long Neglected Source Of Power

JAMES M. HARRISON,
Assistant Director-General for Science, Unesco

THE use of the sun's energy by man is as old as man himself But until recently the harnessing of solar energy has been almost entirely left to nature. It is photosynthesis of green plants which has provided us with food and with fuel; and our major fuels—oil, gas, coal—come from plant deposits laid down over billions of years and, as we have only begun to realize recently, the supply is running out. Humanity has been spending its accumulated savings in solar energy while it should, instead, be living off its current income.

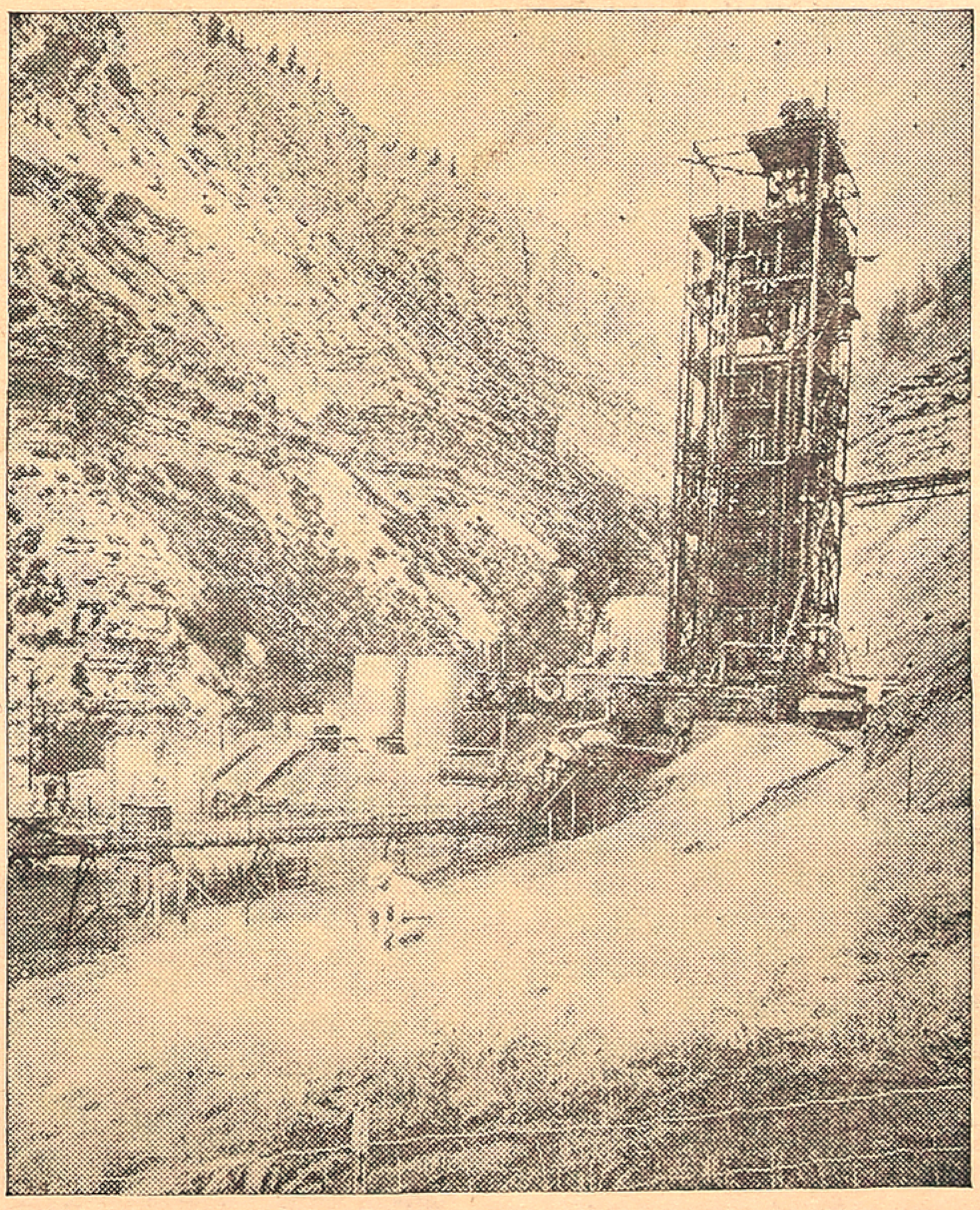
But progress in the direct harnessing of solar energy for power has been agonizingly slow since the days when the vestal virgins learned to concentrate the sun's rays with concave mirrors and Archimedes burned the Roman fleet at Syracuse. As long as fossil fuels were cheap and plentiful, as long as there was little concern about the spoliation of the envi onment, as long as the demands for power could be satisfied with the relatively simple technologies of the 19th and early years of the 20th century, there was no incentive in the advanced industrial States to carry out the research and the development and to make the investments necessary for large-scale harnessing of sunlight and its conversion into mechanical and electrical energy.

To be sure, the countries of Africa, of Asia, of Latin America could have used solar power all along. For them it was not a question of how long coal or oil would last or of eliminating pollution, or of replacing fuel powered turbines by solar energy motors. Rather the problem was how to provide clean drinking water, how to operate pumps and small engines, how to heat water for schools and hospitals, how to supply energy for communications, despite lack of conventional fuels and of the "classical" technologies. And so a call went out for the design and development of solar devices that would be cheap to construct, easy to install and more economical to operate than the alternative of bringing in fuel or electricity lines, or of buying and running expensive generators.

As early as 1954, as part of its programme for the arid zones, Unesco convened a conference in New Delhi at which scientists from many countries presented analyses and plans for the use of solar energy in the developing world. Then in 1961, in Rome, the United Nations held a major conference on new sources of energy at which many ingenious proposals for solar energy exploitation were presented and glowing predictions were made for the future.

THE FIRST APPLICATIONS

But the reality has, so far, hardly kept up with prophecy or with need. To be sure, a number of achievements can be reported. Solar water heaters are already in widespread use, a few small capacity solar water desalination plants are in operation and prototype low horsepower solar engines have been developed and are in use—for demonstration purposes in some African countries. But the daily lives of the people in the developing countries have been hardly touched. I know of no area where rural workshops function on the basis of solar energy, where hospitals or nurseries in Africa or Latin America heat water by the sun, where village radio or television receivers are powered by solar batteries and thus are able to improve the living conditions.



OIL FROM ROCKS—One of the greatest hopes for increasing the world's oil supplies lies in this machine, called Tosco II, being tested in the United States. It can mine 66,000 tons a day of shale rocks from which 50,000 barrels of crude oil can be extracted. The machine is at the Colony Development Company test project on the west slope of the Rocky Mountains in the Western United States.

The reasons for this state of affairs are—I believe—not hard to find. The technology which is needed for the efficient harnessing and utilization of solar energy is based on science as sophisticated as semi-conductor physics and physical chemistry or as complex as non-steady state hydrodynamics and thin film optics. At the same time not only is the development of this technology expensive but even the production of the solar-powered devices themselves is capital intensive and often beyond the means of the developing countries. Sunlight is free, but it is also diffuse and intermittent. In order to make its collection and conversion economically competitive with the exploitation of conventional fuels, technological break-throughs are needed principally in two areas: the efficiency of absorption and the thermodynamics of heat storage.

And so, I believe, we have once again, in the failure of realizing the potential for meeting the small-sca e energy needs of the poor countries, witnessed the operation of a classical dilemma. The developing countries which need technological development most, did not have the scientific, managerial and financial resources to bring it about, while the developed

(Contd. on page 12)

THUS SPAKE THE MAHATMA

I do not want to forsee the future. I am concerned with taking care of the present. God has given me no control over the moment following.

ASOKA SCENTED BETEL NUT POWDER

Free India

SUNDAY Mar. 3, 1974

WELCOME BUDGET

For the first time in recent years, the Central budget has many welcome features.

The relief given in direct taxes is real as far as the lower and middle income groups are concerned.

The raising of exemption limit to Rs. 6000 with "standard deductions upto a maximum of Rs. 3500" will be much appreciated. The exemption from filing of voluntary returns for salary incomes upto Rs. 18,000 per annum will reduce much clerical work at the I.T. Offices and the staff can concentrate on higher income groups.

It is good that the finance Minister, who has mainly relied on indirect taxation, while spreading the net wide, has not touched common man's essential items.

But the proposal to increase the rates for cards and inland letter cards can be avoided. Perhaps Mr. Chavan has included it with a view to withdrawing it later, as a concession to demands in Parliament.

COST OF INEFFICIENCY

While the Finance Minister has been realistic and sympathetic towards the middle and lower income classes, the Railway Minister, Mr. L. N. Mishra has asked the people to pay more for the inefficiency of his Ministry.

Railways' earnings till December 1973 fell short of expectations by Rs. 81.50 crores. The reasons for this poor performance, given by the Minister, are staff indiscipline, stagnation in industrial production and the impact of the Pay Commission's recommendations.

Apart from increasing the fares, the commodities chosen for raising freight rates include oilcakes, firewood, charcoal, salt, sugar, sugarcane, paper, cement, iron ore, pig-iron, iron and steel, gypsum, urea, manganese ore, raw cotton, petrol, kerosene and diesel oil.

As a result the prices of these commodities will increase from 0.2 to 0.78 per cent.

One bright feature is that we see some coordination between the Finance Ministry and the Railway Ministry in selecting items for new imposts.

PONDY POLL

The Anna DMK, the youngest political party, has proved its mettle against the combined opposition of Indira, Kamaraj and Karunanidhi.

Leaders, who have faith in Democracy, must now help the ADMK to form a government in Pondicherry and watch its working, instead of indulging in horse-trading for power.

A minority party can certainly show better results. A three-member legislature party ruled in Kerala for some time.

Is This A Sane Government ?

JUDGING it by its pronouncements and performance, posterity would wonder whether India in 1974 had an insane Government, writes the Organiser in an editorial.

It adds: Here is a country with its growth rate down to Hero and whose Government seems bent upon making it minus.

For weeks the railways were paralysed and for months the air lines have been anything but normal. The oil crisis has necessitated increased exports-to pay for the higher priced imports. Like Alice in Wonderland, we have to run faster even to stay where we are. But the PM's comrades of the CPI went ahead and organised a textile strike which only crippled our textile export trade.

As though this was not bad enough, we had a jute strike which cost us many more crores in export losses.

The coal-mines, the railways and three of the four steel mills, all belong to the Government. But coal is either not produced fast enough, or not moved fast enough, and, as a result, we have our steel mills grinding to a halt. This can only necessitate even larger steel imports at still higher prices.

Prices of course have ceased to be news. They rise so fast and so high, all along the line, that it becomes news if they do not rise that high in a particular week.

In Gujarat more than fifty persons were shot dead and property worth Rs. 50 crores destroyed before the Government of India would dismiss the State Government. Even then it has kept the discredited Assembly in deep Congress freeze.

All this should have been cause enough for the government to hang its head in shame. But all we see is shameless Congressmen prancing about as though nothing was the matter. And now along comes the President to boast that it is "no mean achievement" that we have survived! Had the government planned to see us all dead?

Government takes great pride in the fact that its "public sector" is now showing profits of a grand Rs. 8 crores a year. What cheek! Here are plants which have cost the people Rs. 5,000 crores to build. On a modest estimate, they should earn a net return of Rs. 500 crores a year, for re-investment in the national economy. And yet here is a government indulging in song and dance over a miserable Rs. 8 crores!

In a mad grabbing frenzy, government has been taking over sector after sensitive sector of the economy in a bid to increase its power and line the pockets of its partisans. It has already blamed the failure of wheat trade take over on "food hoarders". And now they are

(*Contd. on page* 11)

ON THE COVER

Sri Sathguru Gnananandagiri Swami of Thapovanam, whose Mandalapishekam was performed with great devotion in the presence of thousands of his devotees last Saturday (Feb. 23) in his ashram.

A rare example of our unique spiritual heritage, Sri Gnananandagiri Swami, who had "set his mind against the world and all that the world can offer, chose to become the servant of it for the only fault, if fault it is, that he loved God's children as much as God."

The Swamiji, who was 175, had wandered all over the country. He came to Siddhalinga Madam near Tirukoilur in early thirties. The Thapovanam nearby was his main abode.

Here are excerpts from a book on the sage:

"Gnanananda was compassion embodied...Problems caused by all sorts of human situations come up before him and even a casual visitor will be exasperated by the endless tales of mental anguish or physical torment or economic misfortune. It looks as though that the sage's compassion is an inexhaustible r e s e r v o i r, which being vast and open, the worldly people too can have their fill so that they can also be elevated to higher levels of understanding of life.

"He was a Grand Patriarch full of warmth and solicitude".

Swamiji's samadhi is set just in front of the temple and Thapovanam is humming with spiritual activities as usual. Every devotee sincerely feels the presence of Sri Gnanananda.

A young devotee Balu, frail in body and robust in devotion is in charge now. And we are sure Thapovanam will ever remain a place of pilgrimage to all.

City Train Timings

NOV 1, 1973

MADRAS CENTRAL

	Dep.	Arr.
Howrah Janata	8-40	19-15
Tatanagar Exp.	13-35	14-10
Howrah Mail	20-55	5-05
Circars Exp.	22-20	6-40
New Delhi Exp.	8-25	17-45
Hyderabad Exp.	12-50	10-15
Delhi Janata	14-00	15-55
New Delhi-Air-conditioned/Grand Trunk Express*	19-45	10-55
Dadar Express	9-50	17-15
Bombay Janata	13-40	14-05
Bombay Mail	21-50	5-15
Tirupati Exp.	7-15	21-30
Brindavan Exp.	8-10	19-05
Bangalore Exp.	14-25	13-25
Bangalore Mail	21-35	5-40
West Coast Exp.	12-25	14-45
Kerala Express	16-25	9-25
Mangalore Mail	20-20	7-00
Nilagiri Exp.	20-00	7-25
Cochin Mail	19-20	6-10
Gudur Pass.	8-45	22-50
Gudur Pass. (via Arkonam)	—	22-00
Vijayawada Pass.	15-20	12-40
Vijayawada Parcel Passenger	23-45	4-15
Raichur Pass.	9-25	19-55
Tirupati Pass.	17-00	9-45
Bangalore Pass.	6-05	21-00
Jolarpettai Pass.	11-20	14-25
Arkonam Pass.	18-10	—
Olavkot Parcel Passenger	21-25	6-10

Janata Express— III Class only.

*This train will run as air-conditioned express ex-Madras Central on Mondays and Saturdays and arrive Madras Central on Wednesdays and Fridays. On the other days of the week, it will run as Grand Trunk Express.

MADRAS EGMORE (MAIN LINE)

Cholan Express	9-50	16-25
VirudunagarJanata	15-20	7-45
Rameswaram Exp.	19-30	8-05
Tiruchi Pass	6-45	
Nagore Fast Pass.	15-55	12-05
Trivandrum Pass.	21-20	5-20
Madurai Parcel Passenger	22-25	4-50
Shencottah Pass.	—	21-15

CHORD LINE)

Trivandrum Exp.	8-10	18 10
Kanyakumari Exp.	18-15	8-35
Trivandrum Mail	19-00	7-15
Pandyan Exp	20-10	6-40
RockFort Express	22-00	5-40
Rameswaram Passenger	11-00	15-50
MADRAS BEACH		9-55
Chingleput Pass.*	17-07	10-40
Kancheepuram Passenger*	17-33	9-55
Kancheepuram Passenger	18-12	9-13

*Will run on all days except on Sundays.

Sunday service will be observed only on Madras Beach-Tambaram Electrified suburban section.

Janata Express—Third Class only

Satyen Bose : His Contribution To Science

By M.G.K. MENON,

(Director, Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay)

Satyen Bose born on January 1, 1894 just completed 80 years on January 1 this year. 1974 also happens to be the 50th anniversary of a great conceptual disc very of science, the birth of Bose-Einstein statistics with which the name of Satyen Bose will be indelibly linked.

Satyen Bose was clearly a person of extraordinary intellectual abilities from his earliest days when he distinguished himself in school by standing first in the Intermediate, in the B Sc. and again in the M Sc. examinations. He then spent four years from 1917 in Calcutta as a lecturer in physics in the newly founded Science College of Calcutta University.

These were important formative years in Satyen Bose's life when he was deeply involved in understanding and teaching the great intellectual discoveries of physics that were then coming in from Europe. He translated into English Einstein's original German paper of 1915 on the general theory of relativity and taught relativity to mathematics students. His colleague as a lecturer, who also joined with him in 1917, was another outstanding Indian physicist, Meghnath Saha.

NEW CONCEPTUAL BASE

Those were the years when a new conceptual base of physics was being built. Quantum theory and relativity had made their entry and there was promise of much more to come. Satyen Bose absorbed all of this and was soon set to make his own outstanding contribution.

In 1921, Satyen Bose joined Dacca University as a Reader in physics. It was whilst there that he wrote his famous paper entitled "Plancks Geletz and Lichtquanta." This paper was sent to Einstein who translated it and had it published in the Zeitschrift fur Physik.

In translating this paper for publication, Einstein remarked: "Bose's method of derivation of Planck's law, in my opinion, signifies a forward step." This paper laid the foundation of Quantum Statistics as we know it today. Satyen Bose had discovered a fundamental law governing the statestical behaviour of photons.

Radiation consists of packets or quanta of energy, known as photos; these are most familiar to us in the form of light. We all know that heated bodies radiate energy; they also absorb a fraction of any radiation that falls on them.

The famous German physicist, Kirchhoff showed that the radio of the energy emitted by any body at a given wavelength per unit time per unit area, to the fraction of energy absorbed by the body at the same wavelength, depends only on the wavelength and temperature and is independent of the body.

"BLACK BODY" RADIATION

Kirchhoff introduced the concept of a "black body" which can absorb all the radiation that falls on it, and further showed that the radiation inside a hollow cavity of any shape whose walls are opague to all radiation and are maintained at a constant temperature, is equivalent to black body radiation.

The successive work of Wien Rayleigh, Jeans and finally of Planck resulted in the revolutionary concept that Planck had to introduce: that energy is exchanged and radiated in the form of definite packets or quanta of energy. It turned out, however, that Planck's law, based on this assumption of energy quanta, cannot be derived from classical theory.

New insights were needed into the new physics based on the quantum concept. Einstein was one of the foremost workers in the attempt to derive Planck's law. Indeed he had investigated this problem in the framework of treating light as particles. However, a complete derivation of Planck's law, referring only to the particle nature of radiation eluded Einstein and it was precisely this that Bose provided.

At Calcutta and Dacca, Satyen Bose had concerned himself deeply with the works of Planck entitled Therno-dynamik Warmas-trabhung.

He notes in his famous 1924 paper, and I quote:

"Since its (Planck's Law) publication in 1901, many methods for deriving this law have been proposed. In all cases it appears to me that the derivations have not been sufficiently justified from a logical point of view. As opposed to these, the light quantum hypothesis combined with statistical mechanics (as formulated to meet the needs of the quantum) appears sufficient for the derivation of the law independent of the classical theory."

Bose's idea was to regard the black body radiation as a free photon gas and then treat it by the method of statistical mechanics. This he felt, must lead to Planck's Law.

However, Bose's great contribution lay in changing the roles of statistical mechanics for this in a fundamental way.

IMPORTANCE OF BOSE'S THEORY

Before Bose's work the Maxwell-Boltzmann distribution was accepted by physicists without hesitation as the "natural" description of all physical systems, and it was not realised that this distribution was based on a prior assumptions about the nature of particles, that they were distinguishable from one another which need not be valid physically.

Bose introduced the fundamentally new postulate that photons are identical and indistinguishable from one another and that any number of them could occupy a given quantum state. In this way, he was able to derive Planck's radiation law. Bose's work was immediately extended by Einstein to massive particles, and thus arose Bose-Einstein statistics.

The particles obeying this statistics are commonly named, after S. N. Bose, as Bosons (a term which was coined by P. A. M. Dirao) Bosons and Fermions together account for all known particles. Fermions are particles that obey the statistics associated with the names of Fermi and Dirao.

The work of Bose was not just mathematical but imbedded deeply in a meaningful understanding of the physical world, which can be tested only by experimental work. Experimental work of the past four decades has triumphantly demonstrated the validity of the concept introduced by Bose in 1924.

A GIANT IN THE WORLD OF PHYSICS

Bose's work was so outstanding that it became a part of textbook physics almost immediately. The great names of physics associated with the con.

(Contd. on page 10)

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FUN AND LAUGHTER

MORE NOISE, PLEASE!

The street musician was tired and the kindly motorist agreed to give him a lift as far as the next town.

As they were racing at terrific speed down a hill, the motorist suddenly shouted above the noise of the car: "What instrument do you play?"

The musician shouted in reply: "The violin!"

The driver crouched over the steering-wheel, peering ahead. He yelled: "That's a pity!"

"Why is it a pity?" demanded the musician.

"It's a pity you don't play the harp!" yelled the motorist. "The brakes won't work!"

* * *

HIS DILEMMA

One Sunday evening the vicar preached a sermon exhorting husbands to stay at home in the evening and lend a hand with the house-work.

A member of the congregation took the attack personally, as he knew the vicar had seen him entering or leaving the local pub on several occasions. So he tried to explain his conduct.

"It's this way, sir," he said. "My wife has been spring-cleaning this week, and when she's busy like that—well, I've either to be a deserter or a casualty!"

* * *

UNSEEMLY

"I want a nice book for an invalid," said the lady to the librarian.

"Yes, madam," replied the librarian, "what kind of a book — something religious?"

"Er—no, not—now. He's convalescent."

* * *

PRECAUTION

Mrs. McTavish (to sick husband): Sandy, McGrabbe has called. Can he come up and see you?"

Mr. McTavish: "Ay, but you'd better put the grapes away first."

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NOT FOR HIM

A young undergraduate was being taken to task for having exceeded his leave by two days

"Well," said the tutor, "what have you to say for yourself?"

"I'm awfully sorry," replied the undergraduate. "I really couldn't get back before. I was detained by most important business."

The tutor looked at him sternly.

"So you wanted two more days of grace, did you?" he asked

"No, sir," answered the young man, off his guard for a moment —"of Gladys!"

"LOVE'S LABOUR LOST"

Pte. Earl Jacklin, of the U.S. Army, had a very loving young lady. Anxious above all that there should be no slip-up in her correspondence, she addressed him as follows:

Pte. E. J.,
U.S. Army,
Batter C,
54th Training Batin.,
2nd Platoon.
4th Squad,
First Floor.
7th Bed from Wall,
Camp Callin,
San Diego.
California.
U.S.A

Alas, the letter was undelivered!

WHERE, OH WHERE?

Although she was keen on her job, the newly recruited land-girl was evidently finding things very strange "down on the farm"

After having an incubator explained to her very carefully, she was asked if she understood how it worked. With a puzzled look in her bright blue eyes, she replied:

"Yes; but I can't see where the hen sits."

* * *

QUITE A VETERAN

As the four-year-old walked out of the infants' school he was greeted by a gushing old lady.

"Dear me!" she said. "You've started going to school very early. Why, you must be the youngest scholar there!"

"Cripes no!" was the offhand reply. "There's another gent who's younger than me. He comes in a pram."

* * *

HIS NEED!

"Do you want some one to defend you?" asked the judge.

"No, your worship. What I really want is a couple of good witnesses."

LOVE'S SPELL

In their younger days they had been sweethearts. Now there was silver in her hair and snow on his as they sat and talked of those long gone times their first kiss, their first quarrel, their last kiss, their last quarrel.

Gradually the glamour of the past held away, and the old man said:

"Ay, Maggie, I have never forgotten you. I have never loved another!"

"Andrew," she replied, with moisture in her eyes, "you're just as big a liar as ever—and I believe you just the same!"

* * *

PROOF

"Julia, do you know what love is?" He put the question in an intense voice.

"Yes" was the firm anwer.

"But do you really know?" he asked again. "Have you ever been the object of an undying love as all-pervading as the air, as wonderful and sparkling as the stars? Have you ever loved and been loved like that, Julia?"

In an agony of suspense, he waited.

"Have I?" she murmured. "In my bed-room I have a trunk of letters a box full of photographs and seven engagement rings."

* * *

WHAT'S IN A LETTER?

The committee of the village women's institute were discussing their programme. One member suggested that a glove-making class would be interesting.

"Do you think that is really necessary at our age, I mean?" asked one elderly woman, looking rather alarmed.

"What, glove-making?" she was asked.

"Oh," she said, looking greatly relieved, "I thought you said love-making!"

* * *

DIFFERENTIATE

The school teacher was instructing the class in a new system of memory training.

"For instance," he explained, "suppose, you want to remember the name of a poet—Bobbie Burns. Picture in your mind the scene of a policeman in flames. Understand? Bobbie—Burns."

"Yes, sir," said the bright boy of the class, "but how are we to know that it doesn't represent Robert Browning?

* * *

NOT HIS FAULT

Magistrate (to man accused of begging): "What have you to say for yourself?"

Prisoner: "It wasn't my fault, sir. I just held out my hand to see if it was raining, and old lady dropped a penny in it."

LITTLE LAUGHS

The boxer was sitting at home with a bruised head after being badly beaten while his son was doing his homework.

"Tommy," said his wife, "don't count up to ten any more, it makes daddy's head ache"

* * *

"We were so short of water a little time ago that we had to use the contents of the teapots to wash the dishes in"

If it was anything like the tea we get in some restaurants it was very suitable for the purpose!

* * *

"I see that a radio comedian has been criticised for telling his jokes too quickly at the microphone."

Perhaps it is considered unfair on other radio comedians who listen in and can't write shorthand.

* * *

"On account of a nasty remark the foreman made to me I shall certainly work no more for the man."

What did he say—'you're sacked?"

* * *

"People who take up slinging as a hobby should not begin too early."

Or continue too late.

* * *

It is an advantage to be deaf when you have a wife—*Man in police courts.*

And if you want to play for safety it's sometimes better to be dumb as well.

* * *

"I had my first crooning engagement the other night and created a sensation with my low, husky notes"

You should nurse that cold in case it gets better.

* * *

"How did you get that swollen jaw!"

"A girl cracked a smile."

"Well?"

"It was my smile."

* * *

She: 'Don't you think I show destinction in my clothes?"

He: "Well—er—that is, I think distinctly would be a better word."

* * *

Imagination is responsible for half of our troubles and our actions are responsible for the other half.

* * *

"Well would you do if you went to bed dog-tired and your neighbour put his wireless on full blast at seven in the morning?"

Wake up.

* * *

"We must remain solid and ice cold in the face of emergency."

Looks as if the sales of refrigerators will go up then.

* * *

"A dense crowd turned up to hear my speech."

Still, we hope you managed to convince them.

Nehru's Contribution In Humanizing Socialism In India

By A. RANGANATHAN

SEEN in historical perspective, the concept of intellectual freedom is derived from the concept of scientific freedom. Harold Laski in his *Liberty in the Modern State* remarked that "those who have fought for the right to think freely in theology or the natural sciences are not certainly less the ancestors of political freedom." And in this age, when the totalitarian state has taken the place of the mediaeval College of Cardinals, Nehru's significance as a humanist lay in his challenge to the orthodoxies of our time. For he was a kind of Promethean individual who not only rebelled against the Imperialistic and Capitalistic hierarchies, but also questioned some of the fundamental assumptions of the Marxian theory of development.

In his comment on the 'academic humanism" of Irving Babbit, T. S. Eliot observed that humanism "is either an alternative to religion or ancillary to it". And he explained that any religion "is only renewed and refreshed by an awakening of feeling and fresh devotion or by the critical reason. The latter may be part of the humanist. But if so the future of humanism, though necessary is secondary. You cannot make humanism itself into religions." Here it is worth noting that Pandit Nehru's life-long attempt to make a whale out of apparently disparate elements such as British liberalism, Fabianism, the Marxian dialectic, Vedantic philosophy, Gandhian ethics and modern scientific thought contributed to a paradigm of that subjective experience which is sometimes described as the Nehruvian ambivalence of scientific humanism. Obviously Nehru's humanism is not the same thing as understood in the West. For the Indian cultural scene is different. Indeed even an atheist is not an outsider in the Indian religious scheme of things. And Mahatma Gandhi was certainly right in remarking that Nehru was nearer to God than most people who proclaim His name.

DISLIKED DOGMATISM

One of the most remarkable figures in the history of liberty is Shelley. His *Prometheus Unbound* has been an inspiration for generations of humanists. Mr. Nehru has caught something of this spirit in his *The Discovery of India*. "How amazing is this spirit of man! In spite of innumerable failings, man through the ages, has sacrificed his life and all he held dear for an ideal, for truth, for faith, for country and honour. That ideal may change, but that capacity for self-sacrifice continues; and because of that, much may be forgiven to man, and it is impossible to lose hope for him. In the midst of disaster he has not lost his dignity or his faith in the values he cherished. Plaything of nature's mighty forces, less than a speck of dust in this vast universe, he has hurled defiance at the elemental powers, and with his mind, cradle of revolution, sought to master them.........". However, Nehru's humanism had an inclusive quality about it. For it ranged from the love of nature to religion. And Nehru himself defined culture in the following strain: "All inclusion is a sign of culture, all exclusion is want of culture".

Commenting on the influence of Marxism on his mind, Pandit Nehru wrote in his *Autobiography*: "My roots are still perhaps partly in the nineteenth century, and I have been too much influenced by the humanist liberal tradition to get out of it completely. This bourgeois background follows me about and is naturally a source of irritation to many communists. I dislike dogmatism and the treatment of Karl Marx's writing or any other books as revealed scripture which cannot be challenged and heresy hunts which seem to be a feature of modern communism."

Four themes recur throughout Nehru's important writings and

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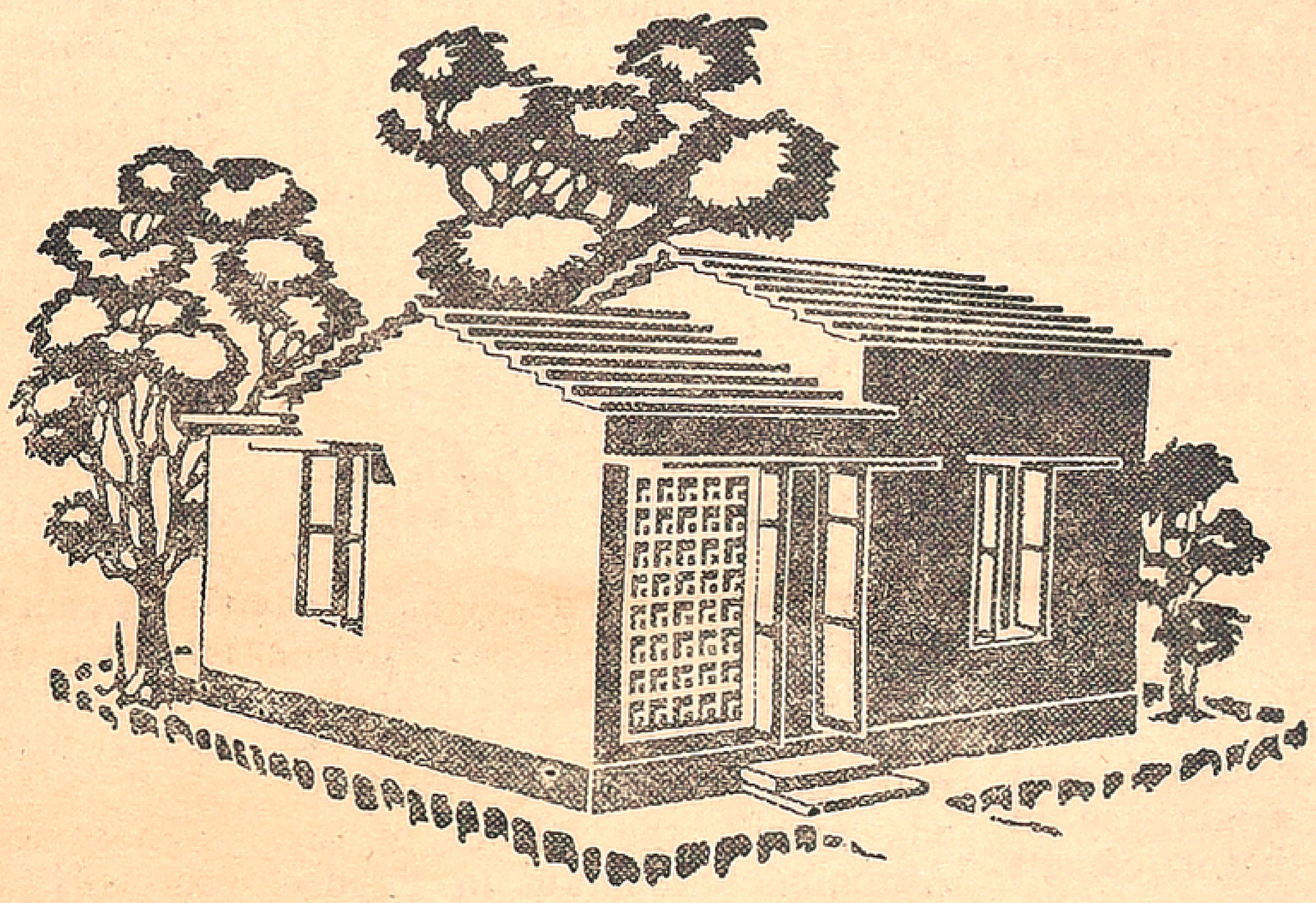

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Islam, Buddhism And Hinduism Taking Roots In Germany

PILGRIMAGES of hippies to Asia have been a little thin on the ground of late, since hashish is no longer so easy to obtain there. But religions and the way of life in Asia continue to be of great interest to people in the West.

The astonishing thing is that Westerners are not only studying Hinduism, Buddhism and Islam, but are also practising these religions. West Germany too has an increasing number of Hindus, Buddhists and Moslems.

There is no way of telling exactly how many there are, since the Federal Statistics Office in Wiesbaden only registers members of Chritisan religions and Jews. Others are categorised under "miscellaneous."

For this reason it is encouraging to note that the protestant Central Office for Religious and philosophical Affairs in Stuttgart recently attemped to throw more light on this matter.

The Office has published a pamphlet with much interesting material about how widespread non-European religions are in this country, what groups practise them and how they fare in West Germany.

This interesting document has been compiled by forty-year-old theologist, Michael Mildenberger who has been an adviser to the Stuttgart Office since 1970. He is of the opinion that the spread of the great world religions, and particularly those originating in Asia, is so great that it cannot be described as just a passing phase.

He even speaks of a flood of religions flowing into an obvious gap in Christain and post Christian society. He advises Christians and Church officials to watch these developments most attentively.

On the other hand Herr Mildenberger says that missionary fervour on the part of Christians would be out of place. Instead he recommends that Christians should talk openly among themselves, listen to what others have to say, think, be self-critical, ask pertinent questions and give thoughtful answers.

Herr Mildenberger's report is available free in single copies from the Office. At the end it has a comprehensive bibliography for those who wish to go into this subject more deeply. The German address is given for many of the larger religious bodies.

No exact figures for the extent of non-Christian and non-Jewish religions are given by Herr Mildenberger either but this estimates do give a rough idea of how far they have taken root in the Federal Republic.

On occasions Herr Mildenberger, is only able to pass on the membership figures given by the leaders of various minority religions and sects. These figures must sometimes be taken with a grain of salt, since they can be the product of wishful thinking.

It must be remembered that a religion such as Hinduism does not have any organisation in this country. As Herr Mildenberger says, it is very diversified. When dealing with believers one is usually confronted with loners. Almost every guru or yogi who comes to the west claims to believe in the teachings of a different spiritual father and a different tradition. They are all out to gather as many disciples around them as possible and may view other gurus and yogis as rivals.

Michael Mildenberger says that in many cases "German Hindus" do not have contacts with other Germans professing the same faith. They vary greatly from one another in every possible respect.

Apart from serious attempts to reach a genuine synthesis of Oriental and occidental traditions Mildenberger says he has often come across "a private syncretism that is not properly thought out and haphazardly mixes Hindu and Christian elements."

In the case of Hinduism Michael Mildenberger has drawn up three categories:

1. So-called neo-Hinduism represented by the names Swami Vivekananda, Mahatma Gandhi, Sri Aurobindo Ghose and Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan and cultivated among the friends of Sri Aurobindo Asharam in Pondicherry, southern India, as well as the Vedanta movement cultivated by the Ramakrishna Mission and created by Vivekananda.

2. The Yoga Movement, which has been spreading in West Germany since the fifties and today claims about 100,000 adherents. But Michael Mildenberger points out that the Yoga practised in this country and the West in the main is less a part of the spiritual and religious Yoga tradition than Hatha-Yoga, a form of Yoga that concentrates largely on posture and breath control. Nevertheless many adherents see this less as a fashionable form of gymnastics than a meditative experience.

3. Hindu in the religious subculture, the extent and effect of which are difficult to guage, since this is only just beginning to get organised. This has been an important part of the young protest movement of recent years and has so far interested almost exclusively young people. Mildenberger says that this group includes the typical and well-known Hare Krishna movement of Swami Prabhupada and the "Divine Light Mission" of the Young Guru Maharaj ji. Several thousand Germans are believed to belong to these groups already.

Mildenberger writes: "It seems that in the light of the crisis in Western civilisation young people are seeking through reformed Hinduism to find themselves and to gain an answer and deeper experience of the realities."

Those organisations that cater especially for young people have a good chance of making progress in this country, he says. Hinduism has great powers of integration and astonishing powers of assimilation that the western, Christian tradition would well absorb.

The "Universality that enables Christ to stand alongside Krishna and makes both the embodiment of the one basic religious truth via meditation holds a great fascination.

Buddhism is also enjoying a boom during this renaissance of Asian religions since the fifties and sixties. The young are again the main adherents. There were Buddhist circles in Germany prior to this and many thrived in the twenties. But they did not have a very large membership and remained strictly minority groups.

In Hamburg, Berlin and Munich, the German adherents of Buddha's teaching gathered after the war. During the Third Reich they had had to cease their activities. They sought new teachers of the religion from the East.

Since 1962 in Roseburg there has been a "Haus der Stille", house of quietness, for all members of the Faith to go to for meditation. Michael Mildenberger says that this is developing into a centrepoint for German Buddhism.

The Deutsche Buddhistische Union, the umberella organisation for West Germany's followers of Buddha, has its headquarters in Hamburg.

The number of Buddhists in this country is as much a matter of conjecture as the figure for Hindus. Michael Mildenberger says that it is estimated that there are 4,000 to 5,000 loners who adhere to Buddha's teaching. The number of members and adherents of the group gathered together in the Deutsche Buddhistische Union is reckoned to be a little over 2,000.

But the Buddhists feel no compulsion to get themselves organised. Anyone who studies Buddha and makes his teachings the basis of his outlook of life can call himself a Buddhist without joining any organisation.

For this reason, Herr Mildenberger says, figures given for practising Buddhists in this country in no way reflect the extent to which the teachings of Buddha have penetrated thought in West Germany.

The figure for those who meditate every day in this way and others follow Buddhist traditions is much higher than any recorded figures would show.

Interest in Buddhist literature has increased considerably revealing that for young people who have become very sensitive Buddha's path to a serious potential has proved to be one possible alternative to western civilisation, which young people have been criticising so heavily.

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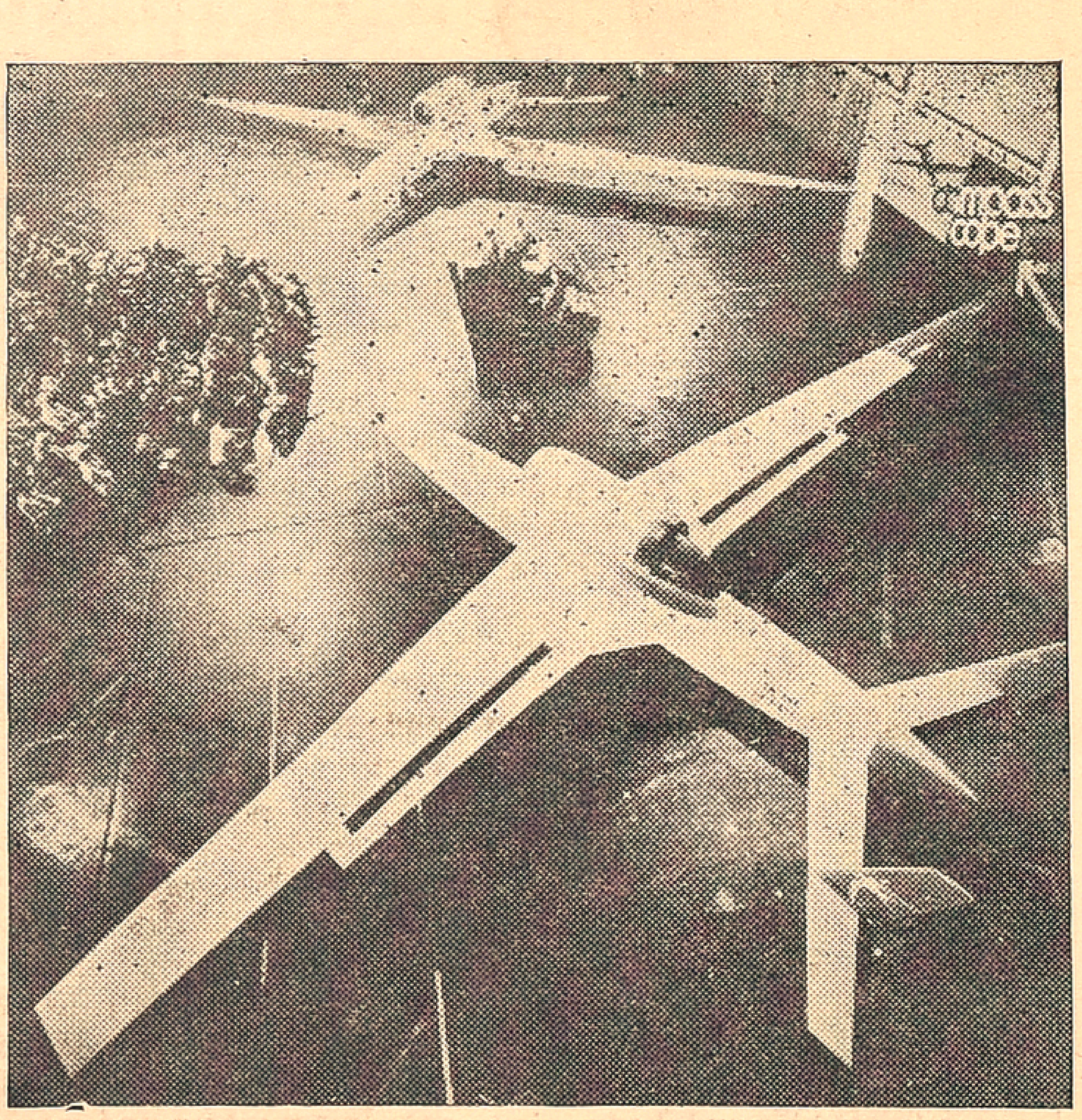

PILOTLESS PLANES—Two prototypes of a remotely-piloted plane are unveiled at the Teledyne Ryan factory in San Diego, California. The high-altitude, long-endurance craft are under development for the U.S. Department of Defence. They are designed to fly above 15,000 meters on maximum 30-hour reconnaissance missions.

Comments By Vishnu

On Wire Pulling

There were eight of us who had been summoned for the interview by the committee. They had advertised for a tutor in English and we had all obtained the necessary forms and sent them duly filled. I went to ten stationers before I could get hold of an envelope of the length prescribed. Now it really was a matter for rejoicing to be called for the interview. To think that I was one of eight selected for an interview out of three thousand applicants.

I waited nervously outside hoping to land appointment that would fetch me Rs. 125/- every month with a liberal increment of Rs. 10/- every ten years rising to a maximum of Rs. 155/. I looked forward to the time I would get to the top of scale, if I were to be selected.

I felt I had a good chance because I had submitted testimonials from very important persons. The district judge had signed a typed note testifying that I bore an exemplary character at all times he had seen me, a fair academic record, and came of a good family. A retired collector (a real I. C. S. man) had written "I know him to be of temperate habits and he has an exemplary character and I can recommend him for any post he applies for." My Professor of English who had always been greatly impressed with my performance had written "He can be speaking very gode English language and he has most best quaility for writing of English prose and being of first standing in the elicution. He bares excellently also fine character and his transparent honesty is my envy. I wish the bestest luck to him and hope he is soon getting very fine post".

The more I thought about it the more confident I felt until another candidate "Call me Krish" forced his company on me. "I suppose you know a member of the committee very well or you would'nt be here" he probed. My cheeks coloured and I resented his impudent remark and said "Certainly not". Every one knows that to try and make the acquaintance of a member of the selection committee would be viewed seriously and result in instant disqualification. Krish persisted "Everyone here knows somebody, or he would'nt be here. So you must know some body" he grinned. He pointed a bony finger at a fat fellow seated by the door "Thats Ramu. He has pulled wires. His father is related to the personal secretary of the leader who looks after education. Not only that, he has a distant relation who is the second wife of the secretary to this committee". In a superior voice I said "I've excellent testimonials. I do not belong to this place. I come from Ernakulam. Does that Ramu have excellent testimonials?" "Why he has thirty, and one is from an Union ex-cabinet minister and everyone speaks of his exemplary character. He has shown me the whole lot of them before he submitted them with his application" replied my odious acquaintance. His cynicism irritated me and I told him "What about yourself? Havent you pulled any wires?". I dont believe in that he said. I believe in standing on my own merits.

We were kept in suspense for six months after the interview and after pestering the authorities after this period with letters I got a postcard stating that a candidate had already been selected and appointed and it did not take long for me to discover that it was no other than "Krish". Some months later I got an invitation for his wedding and he was getting married to the last daughter of the secretary to the committee. I attended the wedding and discovered that she was a hideous looking dark person, very stout and probably two shades older than Krish.

When I got a moment to have a few words with him privately at the reception I asked him "You did'nt pull any wires, I suppose" and he looked sadly at me and said "Some one else apparently pulled wires on my behalf but I never realised that would commit me so irrevocably as you would no doubt have observed for yourself this evening".

Personally I felt that Iwould'nt have paid such a heavy price to get the job that had been advertised. Poor Krish!

SAIL WITH THE WIND

Parsuram is what they call a straight person; so he always gets heated up over matters and he has developed high blood pressure. When ever he meets evil he goes to meet it with his sword drawn but often he comes out the worse for so doing.

One particular day he went to the hospital to visit one of his relatives who had been admitted. It was during visiting hours and yet he was challenged by a man at the gate who demanded a gratification of two rupees to let him in. The man seemed to be well dressed and had an educated look about him but he was adamant. Parasuram expressed righteous indignation but the man wouldn't yield and rather than pay the bribe, Parasuram returned home and wrote a long letter complaining to the superintendent of the hospital of what he had experienced. He got no reply and so he addressed several reminders to which he did not even get the card they somtimes send out to state that the letter having been recieved the matter was recieving their active consideration, whether or not there was any truth in that. Then Parasuram called on the administrative officer who was the Resident Medical Officer. The R.M.O. heard him out patiently, attending to a number of other matters at the same time, and then assured him that he would look into his complaint. After several reminders the R.M.O. wrote and said that the watchman had been taken into custody by the vigilance people and had been released on bail. Parasuram made more enquiries and discovered that the watchman had been nabbed months previous to his visit and he wasn't the man he had seen. Then he pursued the matter still further and finally got an appointment to meet the superintendent personally so that he could submit his complaint to him.

when on the notified day he was recieved by the superintendent he was completely aghast to find that the superintendent was the very same man who had asked him for two rupees. He was speechless and being a hypertensive, this shock was too great for him and he had apoplexy. This time although Parasuram did not seek admittance he was admitted to the hospital and in due course he recovered consciousness. In spite of all the tranquilisers that they were giving him he still couldn't figure out the mystery. In the course of treatment he became friendly with one of the doctors. He confided the matter that was perplexing him and giving him sleepless nights and the doctor revealed to him the inner story.

When the watchman was taken away by vigilance his work had to be done by somebody else. Since in a temporary absence no new appointment could be made, the superintendent had himself, taken over the duties of the watchman during the visiting hours. This had been a matter of considerable heartburning among the staff who wished to participate in this highly lucrative duty which would bring them a very substantial and additional source of income. Thats how the superintendent who was holding additional charge as watchman had come to demand two rupees not only from Parasuram but from all the others as well who paid cheerfully unlike Parasuram.

When Parasuram became ambulant, he was determined to pursue this matter and went to see the man who represented his constituency and told him about the whole matter. The man gave him a patient hearing but did not disclose the fact that Parasuram was complaining against a man who was actually his sister's husband When finally he assured Parasuram that he would take it up at the highest level, he wanted to know what consideration Parasuram would show him for the trouble he was putting himself out to on his account. "Can you pay me a small sum.. of say five hundred rupees" he asked in which case he would take the matter up immediately with the leader himself.

So shocked was Parasuram with the moral decadence and corruption of society that he immediately suffered another stroke which eventually proved fatal.

The moral of this story is quite clear. If you have to live in the river with crocodiles you have to learn to live with them. It pays you to sail with the wind not against it.

Growing Up In Office

Mrs Shantha worked as an upper division clerk and when she got back to her office after her maternity leave was over, the office acquired a new member...her little 'Romesh.' She took her child daily with her to office. On one occasion a senior officer reprimanded her severely telling her that the office was not a 'creche' but he couldn't bring himself to put that in writing or implement his wish because Shanta had a rather charming smile and the sight of a poor helpless infant human being nuzzling itself for its feeds against her shapely breasts touched the sensitive areas of his mind.

So it was that Romesh more or less grew up in office and was known to everyone there. Her colleagues knew him and her seniors and their seniors and all the people who came from other offices to visit theirs in connection with official work or just for chit chat Important officers from the capital visiting on inspection duties also got to know Romesh. Romesh kept fully in touch with the office even when he grew up and had to attend school and college, both of which he completed successfully in due course.

Then when Romesh was an applicant among seven lakhs of applicants for a post that had been advertised for a vacancy as a clerk, every man on the committee knew him because he was a part of the office. The chairman wanted to know whether he was not already working in the office and on being told that he wasn't Romesh automatically came to be appointed. Now his problem is that when he gets married and begets an offspring how can he take the child with him to office since he himself wouldn't be equipped with natural feeders or should he ask his wife also to accompany him and would the office object? Possibly not, but then he must choose a wife who has a charming smile and shapely feeders if his future son is to grow up in office like he did and find a job there.

From page 5

Nehru's Contribution....

interosculate with each other: the relevance of ethics in politics, the role of an individual in the modern world, the significance of a mixed economy in a developing society and the impact of technology on cultural values in the Indian setting. Allied to the first theme is a piece of conversation recorded in Andrean Malraux's *Anti-Memoirs*. In response to Malraux's question, "What has been greatest difficulty since Independence," Nehru's immediate reply was "Creating a just State by just means, I think". And after a brief pause, as noted by Malraux, Nehru added: "Perhaps, too, creating a secular State in a religious country. Especially when its religion is not founded on an inspired book." This remark is relevant since it connects Nehru with the tradition of social change in India initiated by Raja Ram Mohan Roy. Ultimately as Nehru put it, Gandhi's basic contribution resolved itself into "a question of means and ends". Nehru did not fully subscribe to the Gandhian perspective which was based on the rejection of giant industries. Equally formidable was Nehru's ethical objection to Communism. In the fundamental sense, it was a Gandhian approach to the problem of means and ends. Here one may recall Gandhi's prediction that "Nehru will speak my language after I am gone." Indeed one can perceive the Gandhian idiom in this sensitive Nehruvian critique of Communism: 'Communism has definitely allied itself to an approach of violence. Even if it does not indulge normally in physical violence, its thought is violent, and it does not seek to change by persuasion or peaceful democratic pressures, but by coercion and, indeed, destruction and extermination".

APPARENT PARADOXES

It is a common place to dwell on some of the apparent paradoxes in Nehru's personality. He was usually described an aristocrat and man of the people, a student of science endowed with a passion for poetry, an individual with a mass-appeal who was a lone figure in the crowd and yet surrounded by it in the solitude of his study. These apparent paradoxes resolve themselves in the broader background of his basic approach to individual liberty. In fact Nehru's love of individual liberty was a part of his Western heritage. For the individual in the liberal West has emerged through the pages of Martin Luther, Thomas Hobbes and John Locke. Just as the individual acquired his distinctive profile in the wake of Protestantism which is sustained by the ultimate belief that every man is his own priest, so did the individual realize a new dimension in the political dispensation of Thomas Hobbes who envisaged a civil society derived from a state of competition. Similarly the political universe of Locke is based on the th'ory that every man is a constellation of rights. And it ought to be stressed here that Nehru, a darling of the masses, was an essentially solitary figure, who despite his political communion with the masses, did not believe in the concept of the mass man or what Prof. Michael Oakshott termed an 'anti individual'.

Significantly enough, Nehru's emphasis on the peaceful coexistence of the two power blocs was based on his almost intuitive grasp of the economic realities of the international situation. It is well to realize at this point that some of the mature ideas of Prof. Jan Tinbergen, a Nobel-prize winner in Economics, such as the concept of a mixed economy steering clear of the dangers of central micro-planning as well as complete centralization and the welfare of the community effected through a well-organized system of optimum income distribution, were actually anticipated by Pandit Nehru in the early fifties. For Nehru clearly understood the logic of planning in a mixed economy, which necessitates the maximum degree of discipline, not only in the fiscal sense of being aware of the limits of deficit financing, but also in terms of the reduction of conspicuous consumption as well as the regulation of investment flows in the arduous process of 'crossing the hump.'

It is not wholly correct to describe Nehru as a liberal socialist or even as a scientific humanist in the conventional sense of the term. Again to refer to Nehru as a sort of Marxist intellectual would be to indulge in character-assassination. For he was opposed to any ideology that would alienate man from his traditional sources of ethics and aesthetics without giving him a more meaningful life in return. In fact he made us aware that unless technology is humanized by the springs of art, poetry and science, it may not be possible to realize the wholeness of living. Actually Nehru's uniqueness lay in the fact that he imported a philosophic temper into a discussion of the process of change that must inevitably precede the solution of social and economic problems. After all the concept of economic welfare based on an ontological understanding of the unity of the human race is a part of the Indian tradition. And in his *The Discovery of India* Nehru confessed that the Marxist philosophical outlook "did not satisfy me completely, nor did it answer all the questions in my mind, and, almost unawares, a vague idealist approach would creep into my mind, something rather akin to the Vedants approach." Again he made this point more specificaly just two days before his death: "In India, it is important of us to profit by modern technical processes and increase our production both in agriculture and industry. But in doing so, we must not forget that the essential objective to be aimed at is the quality of the individual and the concept of dharma underlying it."

The river of Nehru's mind deriving its creativity from the Indian tradition and enriched by the streams of Gandhian thought and Western liberalism, constituted a cultural confluence that could not be dammed up by the Marxian dialectic. —AIR

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A WASH-OUT

Try as hard as he could, the comedian's jokes were falling flat. At last he lost patience.

"Blimey!" he exclaimed bitterly. "You people don't seem to know how to applaud. Why don't you clap? Are you all hand-cuffed?"

"Handcuffed!" came a bored voice from the pit. "Why, you haven't even arrested our attention yet!"

From page 6

Islam, Buddhism..

Declared conversion to an Eastern religion such as Buddhism is not so common. In most cases young people are running their lives by selecting the best of Western and Eastern traditions. But according to Michael Mildenberger many serious attempts are being made to ensure that the renewed interest in Buddhism in the Western world falls on fruitful ground.

Zen meditation, which was developed by the Japanese Buddhists has found a good deal of popular appeal in recent years. The Catholic Church has even taken an interest in Zen methods to see if they can be adapted for the purposes of Christian mediation.

On the other hand the more monastic form of Theravada Buddhism from Sri Lanka and Thailand has not made ground beyond interesting a few people in the west.

Mahayana Buddhism which extends from Tibet to China and Japan, and which stresses the religious element more than the philosophical and monastic Theravada Buddhism, has only come to Germany since the Second World War.

As far as Islam in Germany is concerned Michael Mildenberger is able to report that it is a different kettle of fish altogether from Hindu and Buddhism. The two Eastern religions are numerically speaking only weakly represented in this country, but they do exercise an important religious function among Germans, and their influence is growing.

On the other hand there are about 1,200,000 Moslems in this country, and yet their influence is comparatively slight.

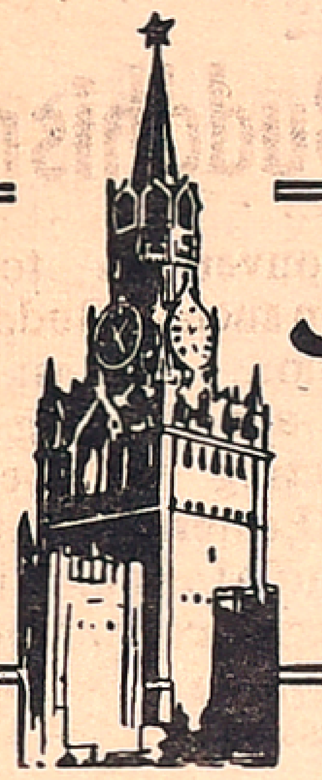
The reason for this is that Islam and Christianity have a long history of intensive contact, which has created prejudices on both sides rather than bringing the two faiths closer together.

The whole structure of the two religions makes them incompatible and believers in the one Faith cannot readily accept the other as a genuine alternative.

Herr Mildenberger estimates that the number of Germans who have adopted the Moslem religion is no more than 200 to 300 Most of these are converts who have been won over to Islam by the Ahmadia Mission, which is rejected by orthodox Moslems as a heretical sect, but who have later left Ahmadia.

The largest group of West German Moslems is believed to be living in Berlin. The Moslem community there is centred around the Wilmersders Mosque. It has about 130 members, Michael Mildenberger says.

The Ahmadia Movement is slowly losing ground, according to Herr Mildenberger. It has been responsible for breaking new ground for the Islamic Faith in many European countries, but has only succeeded in paving the way for orthodox Islam.



Muscovite's Diary

Ivan Ivanov

KOSYGIN HONOURED...

Alexei N Kosygin, Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, has been awarded the Order of Lenin and Second Gold Medal of Hero of Socialist Labour, "for great services to the Communist Party and the Soviet State and on the occasion of his 70th birthday".

The CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers in a congratulatory message to him said, "At all posts of Party and State work, you devote your energy and experience to the selfless service to the cause of communist construction and to the lofty ideals of Marxism-Leninism."

Kosygin's rise to the position of the Prime Minister of the USSR from the rank of a textile worker, is a typical example of the opportunities provided by the Soviet system.

Kosygin was born on February 21, 1904 in Petersburg (the present Leningrad) in the family of a Russian worker. During the civil war, the 15-year-old youth volunteered for the Red Army. From 1921 he studied at the Leningrad Cooperative Technicum and then worked in Siberia. He returned to Leningrad in 1930 and his life and activities were closely associated with that city till 1939. Over there he graduated from a textile institute and then worked as a foreman and as a shop superintendent in a textile mill and later became the Director of a Spinning and Weaving mill. He was elected the Mayor of Leningrad in 1938.

A new stage in Kosygin's life began in 1939 when he was appointed the People's Commissar (Minister) of Textile Industry of the USSR. He held the post of Vice-Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR from 1940 to 46. He held the position of Vice-Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, the Minister of Finance and of Light Industry from 1946 to 60. He was also the First Vice-Chairman and Chairman of the State Planning Committee. He has been holding the position of the Chairman of the Council of Ministers since 1964.

Kosygin joined the Communist Party in 1927 and was a delegate to the 18th and the 24th Congresses of the CPSU. Since 1960 Kosygin has been a member of the Presidium of the CPSU Central Committee and since 1966 a member of the Political Bureau.

He has represented the USSR several times in the international conferences and meetings and led Party and Government delegations to many countries.

* * *

GREAT PROSPECTS OF SOVIET—FRENCH TRADE

Moscow Papers have given a wide coverage of the visit of Andrei Gromyko, Soviet Foreign Minister, to Paris.

Speaking at a dinner given in his honour, Michel Jobert, French Foreign Minister, said that realities themselves bring France and the Soviet Union closer together. Noting the great possibilities for the development of Soviet-French trade, Jobert emphasised that development of economic links must be accompanied with a political rapprochment which was placed on record in French-Soviet document of 1971.

Gromyko in his reply said, "We highly value the readiness of French a power playing a prominent role on the world arena, to strengthen cooperation with the Soviet Union. This cooperation yields tangible positive results both in the field of bilateral relations and international affairs".

Stressing the importance of a settlement in the Middle-East problem on the basis of full withdrawal of Israeli troops from the occupied Arab territories and ensuring the security and independence of all states in that area with due respect for the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine, he said, "It gives me great pleasure that on this issue too, the stands of the Soviet Union and France are close to each other".

The President of the French Republic Georges Pompidou will visit the Soviet Union for a meeting with the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Leonid Brezhnev, in early March.

* * *

TEXT-BOOKS IN THE SOVIET UNION...

Being a lover of books, I sometimes tend to grow "envious" of my own children, because they are able to get such wonderful text-books which I could not even dream of in my childhood. These books are unrivalled both in content and appearance, and I always keep a few of them in my book shelf!

But this was only one of the many stages in the preparation of books and at every stage it is subjected to severe scrutiny by experts.

The Presveshchieniye Publishers who publish all text books in the entire Soviet Union have created a whole system of specialised departments to ensure high quality manuscript preparation, with the aid of highly qualified contributors, contacts with the institutes of the USSR Academy of Pedagogical Sciences and Boards of the Education Ministries of the Union and Autonomous Republics. A wide circle of teachers discuss the books and educational workers who come to attend refresher courses have become frequent guests of the Publishing House.

The Prosveshcheniye Publishing House is the biggest Soviet publishing house producing educational literature for schools, pedagogical institutes and colleges. Books bearing its trademark are known in every Soviet family. It issues about 200 million copies of text-books a year for general educational schools alone. The number of copies of the text books published by this modest-looking institution has exceeded the astronomical figure of 6,200 million copies.

Text-books from this Publishing House, both in Russian and in the many national languages of this country, are used by children in the Far North and in the schools of the Autonomous and Union Republics.

Besides, the publishers produce study aids and manuals for those who study Russian language abroad. These books are well-known and are in constant demand. Russian language text-books, readers and aids for secondary school teachers are being issued on orders from British and French firms.

Taking part in the work of international organisations to eliminate illiteracy in developing countries, the Prosveshcheniye Publishers prepare sets of text-books for elementary schools in Somalia, Tanzania and the People's Republic of Bangladesh. About forty books by Prosveshcheniye Publishers have been translated into foreign languages and accepted as manuals in Britain, Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Japan and other countries.

But the bulk of its output is, of course, text-books for the 55 million school-children in the USSR.

OPTICIAN

Old Lady: "And what rank do you hold, my man?"

Bored A. B.: "Ship's optician. I scrape the eyes out of the potatoes."

Speed And Comfort

MOSCOW: A delegation of Japanese experts has taken a look at the work of public transport in the three biggest towns in the USSR—Moscow, Leningrad and Kiev.

"All forms of transport—bus, trolley-bus, tramway and Metro are perfectly developed in each of these cities," said Giotoku Naomitya, head of the delegation.

"Millions of people enjoy their services every day."

The visitors were particularly impressed by the organisation of the work on underground railways where comfortable trains develop high speed.

The fare on public transport in the USSR ranges from 3 to 5 kopecks, depending on the means of transport These rates have remained unchanged for many years now. Naomitya said that the public transport fare in Japan is several times higher and keeps on growing.

Current Sport

A way out of the energy crisis has been suggested by Roger Capgras, director of the International Trade Centre in Paris. The newspaper *Figaro* writes that he has proposed reorganizing the Tour de France bicycle race. Instead of racing uselessly all over the country, he says, the cyclists should be made to compete in big cities on vehicles affixed to stands. Their pedals could set in motion small electric generators. The winners would be determined by the amount of electrical energy generated by their leg muscles and the electricity itself would go to light the cities.

* * *

Force Of Habit

For sixty-three years, every morning at one and the same hour, the residents of Canton, a little town in Illinois, U.S.A., heard the International Harvester Plant's whistle go off. Some time ago, the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency banned this "noise pollution." On December 28 the whistle remained silent The reaction was immediate and unanimous. A petition signed by 7,000 people protested against the ban On January 2 the people of Canton again heard the good old whistle.

EXCEPT—

Four London clubmen were one night caught by a veteran waiter gambling in the club, a serious offence against the rules.

"We are only having a quiet game Joseph," protested one of the offenders. "I don't suppose this is the first time you have seen the rules of the club broken?"

"Sir," said Joseph, "I have been in the club for nearly thirty years, and I have seen every rule broken except the rule against tipping the waiter!"

Want An Island?

One real estate company in Hamburg specializes in selling islands It has a list of about 200 to choose from. The cheapest is Buck Island on the Saint-Jean River in Canada. The price is only 75 000 marks, Fort Bloque, off the coast of Brittany in France, is priced at more than 900,000 marks, although it is very small in size—about a hectare. But then it has an ancient castle. More or less the same price is asked for the 2.7 hectare Swedish island of Lyunggalen: it has an oak grove and fjords, and is "populated" only by a few elks. The company has already sold about fifty islands.

Statement about ownership and other particulars about newspaper, "Free India" Madras

FORM IV

(*See Rule 8*)

1. *Place of Publication*; Madras
2. *Periodicity of Publication*; Weekly
3. *Printer's Name*: G. Rangarajan
   Nationality Indian
   Address: 77. General Patters Road, Mount Road, Madras-2.
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5. *Editor's Name*: D. Krishnamurthy
   Nationality: Indian
   Address: 77. General Patters Road, Mount Road, Madras-2.
6. *Names and addresses of individuals who own the newspaper and partners or shareholders holding more than one per cent of the total capital.*

Estate of late E. R. Govindan, 44, Seethamma Colony, Madras-18. Mr. Kandasundaram, c/o Mr. R. Sundaram, Ramalinga Vilas, Extension, Salem. Mr S. N. Subramania Chetty, 77, Mint Street, Madras. Mr. E. V. Subramanian, Kadayanallur. Mr. P. S. Tirumalai, Merchant, Virudhunagar. Dr. R. Venkatachari, Virudhunagar. Mr. D. Krishnamurthy, 11, Appakannu Mudali Street, Royapettah, Madras-14. Mr. G. Rangarajan, 44. Seethamma Colony, Madras-18. Mrs. Rukmini Narayanan 2, Parankusapuram, Kodambakkam, Madras. Mr. P. Raju Pillai, 35, Kumarappa Mudali Street, Madras-34.

I, G. Rangarajan, hereby declare that the particulars given above are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

1-3-74 G. RANGARAJAN *Publisher*

Real Guarantees For Civic Rights In Bulgaria

By Professor BORIS SPASSOV

Bulgaria's Constitution, as well as a series of acts of our current legislation, such as the Labour Code, the Electoral Law, the Pensions Law, the acts which guarantee the citizens'educations, establish a wide range of political, economic, social and other rights as well as numerous democratic freedoms for the citizens. But it is not a question of a mere formal juridical declaration of rights and liberties, or of their variety and scope. Rights and liberties have real value only when they are accompained by sufficient and effective guarantees

The people's democratic society in Bulgaria provides sufficient prerequisites and conditions for a genuine realization of all civic rights. The Bulgarian Constitution and the entire legislation when treating of the juridical status of the individual, lay the accent on the question of guarantees. These guarantees comprise those objective or ideological factors which by setting afoot certain political and legal means help directly the real implementation of rights and liberties. Depending on their character and the means and forms of their actual enjoyment, civil rights guarantees can be material or economic, political and juridical. In practice, these guarantees act jointly and their coordinated effect actually secures the real possibility for the citizens to use their rights. Of essential importance in this respect are, above all, the material guarantees. They include factors rooted in the economic system of society, and stemming from socialist ownership and the socialist mode of production. In Art. 13 Paragraph 2, of the free human personality depends on the development of the socialist economy. This idea is also reflected on other constitutional texts which define the material civic rights guarantees of the people. Thus under Art. 40, Sec. 3, the state is held responsible to ensure the right to employment by developing its socio-economic system. The material guarantees are of an objective nature. The Constitution only marks their existence and helps to put them to practice

The political guarantees for Bulgarian civic rights are directly linked with the socialist political system and stem from its nature. Socialist democracy presupposes self-government of the working people, development of their activity and initiative and their direct and decisive participation in social administration. Under these circumstances, the people, whose power is sovereign, use their predominant position to consolidate and guarantee their rights. The political guarantees of civic rights call for a respective role to be played by the state and the mass organisations of the working people. The Constitution therefore charges the state with a number of responsibilities. Thus, under Art, 40, Sec. 3 the is held responsible to ensure the state right to employment. Under Art. 45. Sec. 5 the state must provide conditions for the introduction of general secondary education. The state and the public organs are in duty-bound to disseminate medical knowledge and culture among the public, as well as to take special care of the health of children and juveniles.

In connection with the arising obligations to guarantee civic rights, the Constitution charges the state and its organs with certain responsibilities. Thus, under Art. 56 of the Constitution the state is responsible for damage inflicted by its organs and officials in violation of the law. Every citizen has the right to ask that legal proceedings be instituted against officials for crimes perpetrated by them in the performance of their duty.

The existence of material and political guarantees for the rights of citiznes does not rule out the need for a third safeguard: the juridical guarantees, which reveal two aspects. On the one hand, they comprise the legislative recognition and formulation of civic rights. On the other, the juridical guarantees proper, which consist in the formation and putting into operation of the respective legal protective function of the state and society. The principle of legality is established as a basic constitutional principle in the organization and functioning of the entire Bulgarian political system, and special methods have been established to ensure the protection of civic rights. Thus, for instance, one of the basic functions of the courts is to safeguard the life, freedom, honour, rights and lawful interests of the citizens The prosecutor's office has a similar function. It is in duty bound to take measures against anti-constitutional acts of legislation so as to have them repealed, and in some cases to have the violated rights redressed. At the same time, under the Constitution the Council of Ministers is held responsible to ensure the proper conditions for citizens to enjoy their rights and liberties. The people's councils too, watch for the defence of citizens' rights within their competence.

All this shows that the legal status of citizens in Bulgaria is guaranteed and that the rights and liberties of the individual are real.

From page 3

Satyen Bose...

ceptual revolution that took place in the first third of this century concerning quantum theory, relativity, the wave-particle concepts, quantum mechanics and related experimental discoveries, all received Nobel Prizes through the 1920s and the 1930s. One of the giants in this list was undoubtedly Satyen Bose.

I have never understood personally why Satyen Bose was never awarded the Nobel Prize nor have the many very distinguished scientists with whom I have conversed on this subject. The question that we should ask, in terms of the decades and centuries ahead, is not whether a scientist has received a Nobel Prize but whether his name will survive in the pages of science that all will read, discuss and constantly use. In the latter category will come Satyen Bose. Bose-Einstein statistics and the use of the word Bosons will live on a permanent basis in the history of science

India, over the first one third of this century, and Bengal in particular, had a collection of physicists which any of the great intellectual centres of the world at any time in the history of science would have been proud of: Jagdish Chandra Bose, Meghnath Saha, C. V. Raman and Satyen Bose.

IMPACT OF SCIENCE ON COMMON MAN

Satyen Bose went abroad in 1924 to spend some time in Paris in Madame Curie's laboratory and to work with Maurice and Louis de Broglie. He becam a close friend of de Broglie and Joliot and Irene Curie. He spent time in Berlin in the company of Einstein, Planck, Schrodinger, Pauli Heisenberg, Sommerfeld and others what a galaxy of men. But for all these, his cultural and intellectual roots were Indian

He strongly believed in the use of the mother tongue for teaching science and technology; indeed he taught post-graduate physics in Bengali at Calcutta University.

He felt that science is for the good of the common man; and for the common man; and for the common man to share in the progress of science it must be put to him in the language which he understood, which is his mother tongue.

This was not to say that he was against other languages; he read Dante's plays in the original translated Einstein from German apart from reading the great original works in English.

Honours poured in on Satyen Bose: Fellowship of the Royal Society honorary doctorates, Padma Vibhushan and the NationalProfessors ip in Physics. It was not Satyen Bose who was honoured by these awards. He brought honour to the awards.

—AIR

Tit-Bits On Men And Matters

By T. NEELAKANTAN

(General Knowledge Agency)

GANDHIS OF OTHER COUNTRIES

Mahatma Gandhi was the most respected and the greatest leader of India. So, some nations applied this respectable name to their top leaders, who believed in the Gandhian principles and tried their best to implement them in their countries, in their own way. Among them, the following are the fore-most:-Dr. Martin Luther King was known as the American Gandhi, Mr. Laaza del Vasto as the Gandhi of France, Mr. Albert Luthuli as the Gandhi of Africa, General Penkaue Hishing as the Gandhi of China, Dr. Sok Hon Ham as the Korean Gandhi, Shri Tulsi Meher as the Gandhi of Nepal, Mr. Selvanayagam as the Gandhi of Sri Lanka, Khan Abdus Samad Khan as the Baluchistan Gandhi and Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan as the Frontier Gandhi.

MUSSOLINI TOSSES A COIN

Signor Mussolini, who became the Dictator of Italy, was the son of a black-smith. As an young man, he fled from Italy to Switzerland, to escape from getting enrolled in the army. At Switzerland, he worked as a porter in the railway station, as a delivery boy, as a brick-layer and so on. As he had a quarrelsome nature he did not stick on in any place for long. When he was once without any job, he heard that one could earn money easily in America. He was in a dilemma whether to go to America or not. So, he tossed a coin into the air, deciding that he should go to America if the heads came up or continue to stay at Switzerland, if it was tails. Tails came up and he continued to stay where he was. Supposing, he had gone to America, Mussolini might not have become the Dictator of Italy.

KENNEDY'S GIFT PAYS

Mr. Joseph P. Kennedy, the father of President Kennedy of America, took great care in bringing up his children. He said that if they were to be free from the habits of smoking and drinking till they completed their twentieth year, he would present each one of them one thousand dollars for not smoking and another thousand dollars for not drinking. His children said that they would do so. He believed that his children would honour their words and so he never checked whether they smoked or drank. And the children were true to their words. When each son or daughter reached his or her twenty-first birth-day, he presented them two cheques of one thousand dollars each and wished them all success in life.

STALIN'S DAUGHTER MARRIES AN INDIAN

Marshall Stalin's daughter Svetlana married an Indian by name Mr. Brajesh Singh, who was working at Moscow as a Translator. Mr. Singh died and she brought his ashes to India in 1967 for immersion in the Ganges. Mr. Dinesh Singh, who served as the External Affairs Minister of India, is a nephew of the late Mr. Brajesh Singh. He and others met her. After the immersion ceremony was over, she stayed in India for some time and then left for America.

MOUNTAINS ON LAND AND IN OCEANS

Everest, Kanchinjanga, Nanga Parbat, Logan and Elias are some of the highest mountains on land. There are mountains in oceans too. In the Pacific Ocean, there are mountains which are more than 3000 feet in height.

Revathi Venkatraman's Fine performance

Kumari Revathi Venkatraman, disciple of Bharatha Natya Kala Bhushanam Mangudi Sri R. Durairaja Iyer and daughter of Sri R. Vankatraman, Secretary, Administration, Ananda Vikatan, gave a grand Bharatanatya recital at Mylapore Fine Arts Club Auditorium on Feb. 23 under the auspices of Jana Ranjani Sabha.

The dance started with Ganapathi Kauthuvam followed by Navagrahasthuthi, Vani Sthuthi and Nataraja sthuthi. These three were full of fine expressions. Bhairavi varnam proved Revathi's hard work, eagerness in dancing and excellent coaching of her Master.

Instead of Andal, Revathi selected Abirami Anthathi which was a welcome change. In continuation of that, she did "Sringarakolu" composed by Smt. Tulasi Ammal (mother of the famous dancers Kumaris Kanchana and Gowri) in an admirable style.

The masterpiece of the performance was Suddha Nrittam, a dance of Rhythm, Sri Durairaja Iyer's special and lovely composition. His solo mridangam added nice spirit to suddha nrittam.

Revathi's footwork, facial expressions and quick movements were her valuable asset.

On the whole Revathi's performance was fine. And she deserves all encouragement. —Rajee.

From page 2

blaming the failure of bank nationalisation on "officers".

The whole country knows that these are false excuses. Our problem is corrupt and incompetent ministers and not traders or officers, who could easily be used to good advantage by ministers with ability and integrity.

All this while the country has been rocked by the oil crisis. But the Prime Minister is too busy fighting losing electoral battles to do anything about mending the country's fences. She is not sorry that India was not invited to the World Energy Conference in Washington; she is sorry only that India was not invited to the Islamic conference!

Men wonder whether this is a sane government.

Not The First

The Maryland State House, like all the other state houses in the U.S., has a gallery of portraits of former governors. Before being elected Vice-President, Spiro Agnew was Governor of Maryland and the state commissioned a $2,000 portrait of him to be hung alongside the others. It was to have been unveiled last February. But the ceremony was postponed because some objected to what appeared to be a halo above Agnew's head. And then the former Vice-President was accused of taking bribes and evading taxes, and was forced to resign. This gave rise to arguments whether or not the portrait should be hung. The President of the Maryland Senate, William James, said this was not a problem since among the portraits already hanging in the State House was one of Stevenson Archer, convicted of fleecing the state of some $ 125,000. And Lieutenant Governor Blair Lee said there was a portrait of Charles I, who was beheaded in 1649 for high treason...Governor Marvin Mandel also declared in favour of hanging Agnew's portrait. On December 26 it was hung opposite the portrait of Charles I. But there was no unveiling ceremony. Incidentally, the "halo" above Agnew's head was removed.

TEAR-GARLANDS

(A Tribute to Ghantasala)

By P. B. SREENIVOS

Cine Play-Back Artiste

His tone was like a ringing bell
Keeping listeners in musical spell
Countless fine songs, he had sung
Lifting into Bliss, rung by rung!

Lasting melodies he tuned too
Tune by tune his good fame grew!
He first begged but was begged ever
He was sincere and very clever!

Ruling his field for three decades
He taught dance to the Seven-Note-Maids!
Ghantasala was a big legend
He did set a new music trend!

He left us all reluctantly!
His tone will ring constantly!
All hearts presented tear-garlands
As he left for Heavenly Lands!

Fans will cherish his sweet memories
Hearing enchanting melodies!
Let us all hail his signal service!
May his great soul rest in Peace!!!

Cards Replace Keys In Hotels

A new hotel security system which replaces room keys with electrically coded plastic cards and provides management control at a glance is now being marketed in Europe, Canada, and the United States by a U.S. firm.

Called Cardgard, the new system eliminates hotel keys, conventional locks and all associated problems such as lost, stolen or illegally duplicated keys. It also serves as a time-saving management control system.

The equipment includes a master console for the lobby desk and electronic terminals called station keyports for each room.

The secret to the system's effectiveness is inexpensive, disposable plastic cards that are individually coded for each guest and others in his party. Once the guest has checked out of the hotel or motel the electronic code for the room is changed and the card is of no value. While the guest is registering, the desk clerk simply takes two to four blank cards and places them in a special coding machine that punches several holes at random. Chances of duplication of the holes are very slim. One of the cards becomes the visitor's room key and the other is placed in a numbered slot in the master console. To enter a room, a guest merely inserts his card into an opening next to the door. The card is compared electronically with the card in the master console. If the two cards match, the door opens. If not, the door remains locked. An alarm at a security console goes off if anyone tampers with the room keyport.

New and different cards for the same room are made when the clerk inserts a new card into a slot on the master console and upnches other holes.

The system can also be used for hotel management. A sub-master card key for a specific number of rooms is issued to the maid. Whenever the maid enters a room, the special key will activate a light on the master console. Information about when rooms are in use, when they are empty, and when they are ready for occupancy is then available to management at a glance.

The Murder Capital

Detroit, the American automobile-building centre, has long and deservedly been called 'The Murder Capital of the U.S." It has been breaking crime records year after year. In 1973, writes *News-week*, it was swept by "an unprecedented tidal wave of murder." The previous year's record was broken at the beginning of December, when the number of murders r ached 693. Specialists predicted that the total for the year would come to at least 750, or one per 1,806 residents.

From page 1

Sun: Long Neglected...

countries which have these resources have lacked the interest and the incentive to help.

A RENEWAL OF INTEREST

But now a new situation has arisen. The developed world has finally realized the precarious nature of the world's fossil and fission fuel supply and the pollution hazards associated with its exploitation. As a result, in the industrial countries solar energy has not only received renew d attention from scientists but has at last been given more than token financial support from their governments. Budgets, which were negligible a few years ago, have increased tremendously and are now almost in line with contributions to other research activities which are considered important.

Governmental and non-governmental organizations dealing with solar energy problems have been established. The breakthroughs of which I spoke before are beginning to be perceived on the horizon. Indeed, the idea of covering many square kilometres of desert land with "sel ctive surfaces" that will optimally absorb and retain the solar wavelengths and use the sun's energy to boil sodium and drive a turbine is receiving serious attention. The same applies to the proposal for putting a solar collecting station into synch onous orbit around the earth. This station, consisting of a photovoltaic collector linked to a giant microwave transmitter, would beam the energy to a receiving station on earth.

However, besides proposals to create energy on a large scale, the development of energy-conversion on a small scale also seems promising. The interest shown by research institutes, universities and gov rnments of developing countries gives hope that solar energy is not written off as something too complicated and too costly for them.

It is therefore hoped that this important and very promising development in both large and small-scale fields will be exploited for the benefit of the whole world.

UNESCO'S ACTION

In this climate of renewed hope and challenge, Unesco has resumed its activ ties in the field of solar energy. The preparation of the survey on the state of the art and on the status of solar energy research and development in various countries of the world, the establishment of the Unesco-assisted university course, the award of a few post graduate study grants, all in the last two years, constitute a modest beginning In October 1972 Unesco held a seminar in Niamey, Niger, on solar energy and its application in Africa. It was attended by 23 scientists from 14 African countries and addressed by a distinguished group of lecturers who are world leaders in the field.

But the most ambitious activity to date has been Unesco's participation in the planning, preparation and running of the International Congress which is unique in several respects and which has brought together 660 scientists from 60 nations, 300 of whom from 35 countries have contributed papers.

I have pointed before to the need for continuing international co-operation once the congress accomplishes its immediate aim. Such co-operation can be modest, confining itself to such activities as the exchange of information, the sponsoring of programmes of instruction and the support of scholarship. It could be more ambitious, promoting and financing local, regional international research projects and centres. And it could be on an even larger scale, responding to calls such as that for an "International Solar Energy Decade" th ough massive international research and development directed or co-ordinated by an intergovernmental organism."

* * *

In an effort to obtain the best possible advice on what Unesco's role should be in promoting this international co-operation, Unesco assemb ed a panel of thirteen world leaders in the field of solar energy before the congress. This working party identified those areas of resea ch and of application which lent themselves best to international co-operation. It recommended that Unesco undertake a programme consisting of the following activities: training courses, postgraduate and research fellowships, state-of the-art surveys and handbooks, establishment of a clearing house operation, assistance to non-governmental organizations and to international congresses, consultant missions to Member States, and co operation with Member States and other agencies in research and development p ojects It also recommended that the governments of Member States and their scientists should give thought to the possible creation of an international Solar Energy Commission and of an International Solar Energy Decade.

The Unesco Secretariat is at present studying how these recommendations can be put into effect. As a first step, the report of the working party will be distributed to scientists and scientific institutions in Member States so that they may take appropriate measures to incorporate these activities in proposals to the next session of the General Conference.

—*Unesco Chronicle*

From Second cover

countless number of times. In addition to competition in their respective sports, the athletes and trainers of our two countries have swapped experience, recommendations about methods of training, and scientific know-how. All the useful things we borrow from one another contribute to the advance of sports, to the achievement of high results.

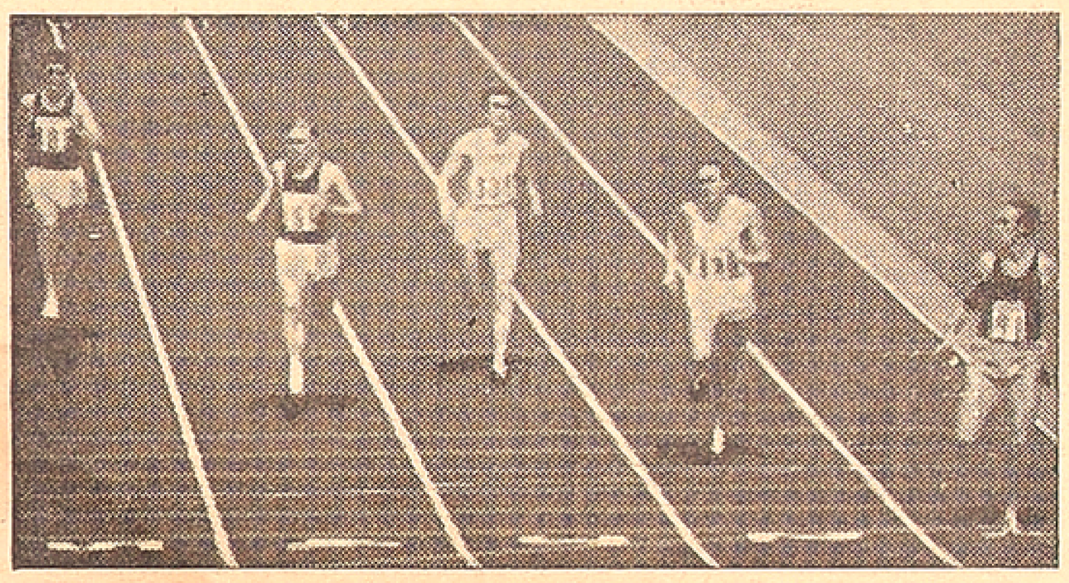
As I mentioned earlier, these contacts also largely contribute to the development of friendly ties between the Soviet and Indian youth, and between our countries as a whole.

Kirghizia's best track-and-field men took part in a number of unofficial meets in Delhi, Madras Patiala, Chandigarh and Jullundur last October and were accorded a wonderful reception everywhere. The same can be said of a tour of India by a select gymnastics team of Kazakhstan.

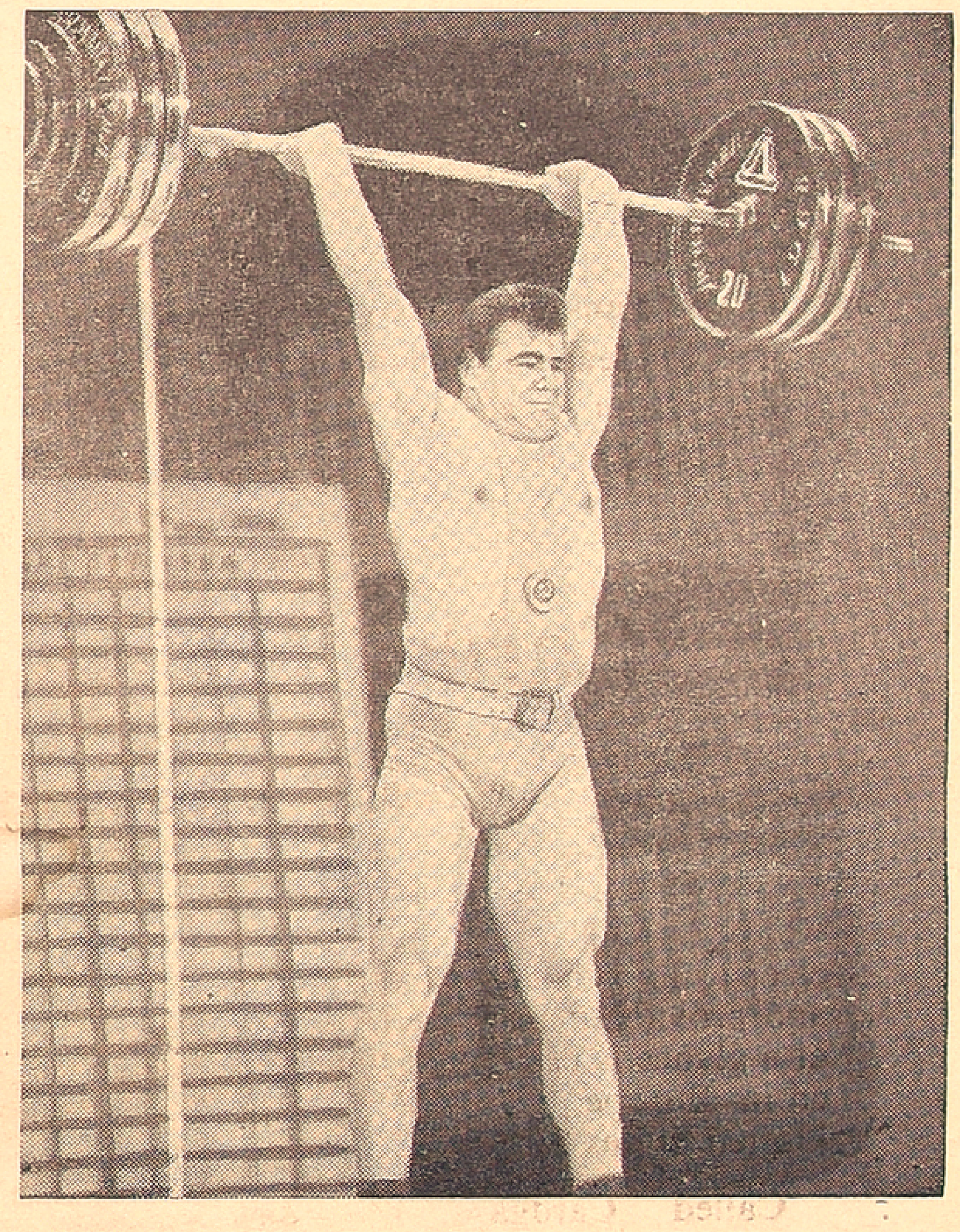
The programme of cultural and scientific exchange between our countries, signed back in 1972, calls for annual visits of sports delegations and undertakings of a scientific nature. A tour of the Moscow Locomotive F.C. in India is planned for 1974 as well as fixures there with the participation of our volleyball players, weight-lifters, gymnasts and wrestlers. Our top Volleyball and weight-lifting coaches will take part with their Indian counterparts in scientific seminars.

We would hail other contacts in sports between our athletes. For instance, it would be interesting to get closer acquainted with grass hockey as played in India and in which that country excels. I believe that Indian world of sports stands to gain from broader ties with Soviet sports, which hold a leading position on the international scene in many fields. We are only too glad to share our experience with our colleagues abroad.

A friendly match between Soviet and Indian football teams in 1971 at the Moscow Dynamo Stadium.



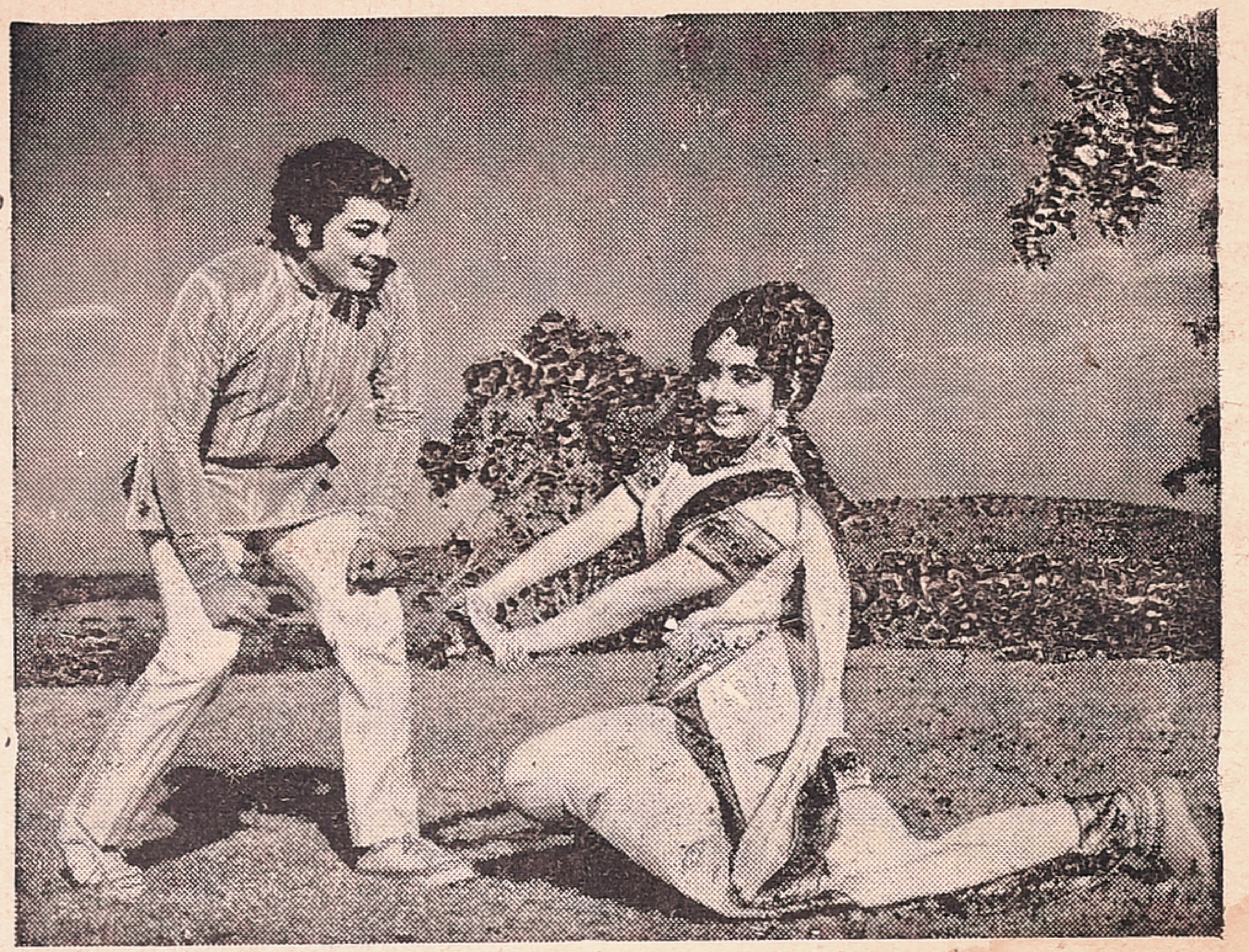
Finish of the 110 m Hurdle Race.



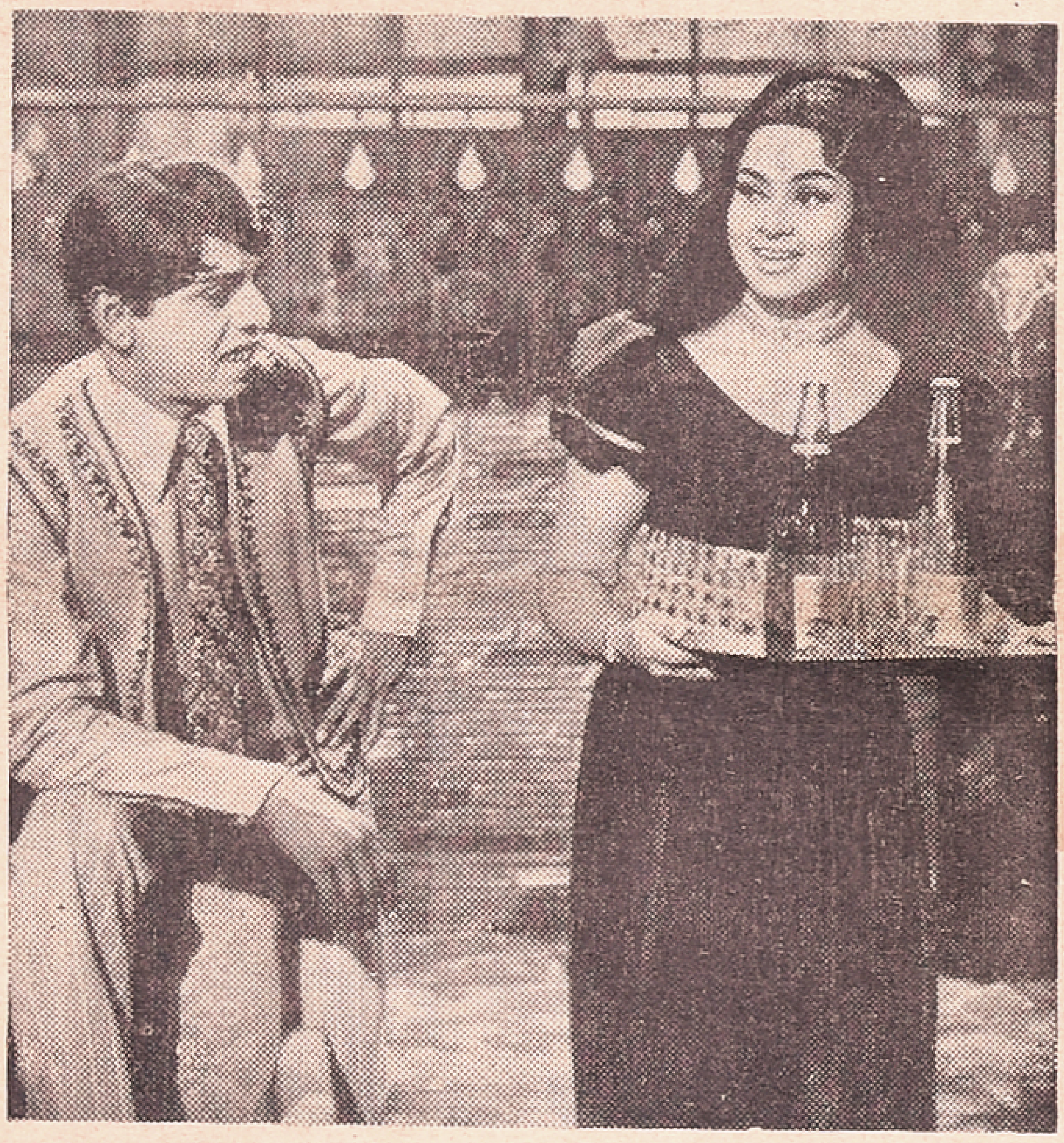
viet Weight-Lifter, Jan Talts, who performed in India.

Alexander Matreveli, a Prominent Soviet Tennis Player, visited India in November 1973 and won the title of India's Tennis Champion at Patna.

FILM NEWS IN PICTURES

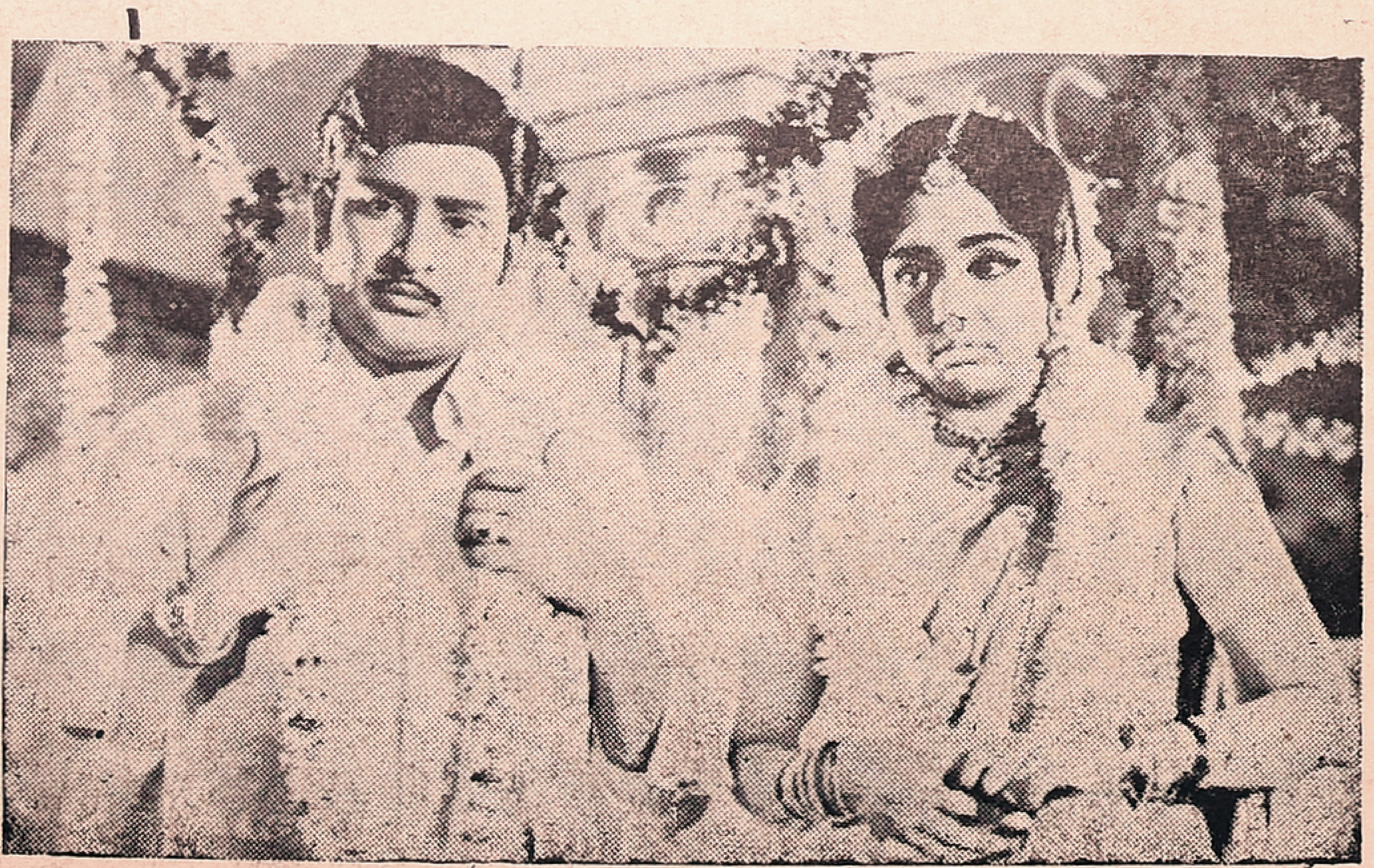


Nirmala and M. K. Muthu in a romantic scene in Anchugam Pictures "Samayalkaran"



A. Sakunthala is having a wordy duel with Nagesh in "Kai Niraya Kasu" Produced by Minnal

Happy Nirmala and shocked V. K. Ramaswami in "Avalukku Nigar Avala."



Why the young couple are worried? The answer will be out soon, when the Tamil movie "Engirunthalum Vazhga" is released. The newly married are Nirmala & Ravichandran.

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